

THE PACIFIC.

FIRST PURE, THEN PEACEABLE. WITHOUT PARTIALITY AND WITHOUT HYPOCRISY.

WHOLE No. 1226.]

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL., AUGUST 19, 1875.

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Correspondence.

Editorial Correspondence.

Again we are away for the higher mining regions of the Sierras, and this for the twenty-fifth time in our work with the old, noble, sterling PACIFIC. We love these elevated regions. Their grand and rugged scenery is ever a delight. Though much depleted of their placer gold, and much diminished in population, they yet possess resources of immense wealth, and we anticipate the time, not far distant, when they shall teem with busy inhabitants, prospering in every good, choosing these regions as the most desirable portion of the state. Still, the full time has scarcely yet come for the thickly settling and permanent improvement of these magnificent mountain sides. Their first population came wholly for the purpose of gold from the mines, then to go elsewhere for homes. Generally they did this, and left on their acquiring wealth, or else on their first failure to do so, or on the exhaustion of the placer mines. However, a good number, for various reasons, remained, especially those with families, and these have developed the various resources of the mountains in a manner which proves the whole region susceptible of sustaining an immense and prosperous population. The large mining towns have become pleasant villages, with every advantage of eastern civilization. Schools, churches, neat residences, fine business houses, embowered yards, excellent orchards, ornamental streets, admirable water improvements, fountains, jets, reservoirs, with fine farms, and every feature of a permanent and prosperous people, are characterizing the old mining localities, and proving conclusively that the mountains are to be alive with the enterprise of a dense American country population, equaling any other mountain population in the United States.

From this time onward, these regions must be more and more chosen for permanent homes and prospering farming investments and livelihood. In no region is this favorable change more evident than in and around Placerville for miles. The crops here never have failed to yield a fair return for labor. Wheat yields from fifteen to thirty bushels to the acre, though generally, so far, the most has been cut before ripe and sold as hay, yielding from a ton and a half to two and a half tons to the acre, worth twenty and twenty-five, or even thirty dollars the ton. Grain needs no irrigating, though the yield is larger where this is practiced. Fruits of every variety grow in immense quantities, too much so for careless raisers to succeed in its profitable disposal. Yet with good judgment and energy, it is sold at a large advance on expense. Within four miles of Placerville an active, christian farmer has seventy-five acres in varied and carefully selected fruit trees. A good, reliable friend of his told us he was sure this farmer made clear from seventy-five to one hundred and fifty dollars the acre, each year, from these fruits. He produces neither wine nor cider. These, with brandy, are likely to prove the curse of these magnificent hills of California.

Further to the south, near San Andreas, a farmer told us that, though he had two hundred acres of hill land as a range for his stock, yet his seven and a half acres of fruits were his main support; that from these he and his three sons, doing, without hiring, all the work, and hauling to Stockton at the right time, usually made three thousand dollars in cash. To the north, near Auburn, by the railroad, a man showed us his two acres of strawberries, and said that from them he had sold thirteen hundred dollars in berries during the season, besides his other sales and business. These are selected samples—of course the best—but we know not that they need be better than hundreds of other cases might be when the people take hold in earnest to make the best of the opportunities in the mountains.

This general account is for the whole region of the lower Sierras, north and south.

In religious and moral aspects, the mountains in general are not looking so hopeful as they are in material things. In Placerville, (the same as a year ago) the Presbyterian, Methodist, and Episcopal churches are well attended and prospering in their work. The public schools are flourishing, and the Academy of Mr. Conklin is well patronized, as it well deserves to be, and is being enlarged and improved for increased facilities. Just such an efficient, independent academy as this of Mr. Conklin's is greatly needed in this region, and is exerting a healthy, stimulating influence on all the educational interests of the county.

Georgetown is next to Placerville in population and prosperity, fourteen miles to the north. Its mining interests are improving by the successful reopening of the rich Woodside quartz claim, immediately adjoining it. One of the able Congregational ministers of California, Rev. H. Cummings, has been laboring in religious work here the last three years. With good congregations, a large Sabbath-school, and the esteem of all for ability and superior address, he yet feels constrained to ask release from labor, because of ill health all the spring and summer, requiring rest. Public worship has been held in the Union Church of the place alternately with the Methodist, who, also, the last three years have kept a resident minister here stationed, though none before for some twelve or fifteen years.

North of here the regions of Todd's Valley, Forest Hill, Michigan Bluffs, Damascus, Iowa Hill, Colfax, Gold Run, Dutch Flat, and other places as many, on to Forest City and Downieville, we have often particularized the last twenty years, since we first visited them with THE PACIFIC. Only two Methodist ministers, and no others, are resident among them all to the last. The general religious destitution of these mountains is such as calls for some earnest remedy, but we cannot here suggest any remedy. Forest City and Downieville are quite prosperous in business, and observe regular worship—one sermon each Sabbath, by a worthy Methodist minister. The religious destitution is owing partly to sparseness of population, but more to the great indifference to religious truth and allegiance—the result of the once so universal eagerness for gold, in all the mining enterprises among the earlier immigrants. A change for the better will take place, but we know not how or when.

Jottings from the Hub.

Boston, July 26th, 1875.
RELIGIOUS NOTES.

The warm weather of the present season is operating strongly on church goers, keeping away large numbers who, in cooler weather, are always to be seen in their places in the sanctuary. As a consequence of this, ministers who are at home, and usually have large audiences, preach to very small congregations, in some cases a mere handful. Quite a number of our churches have united for the summer months, a union service proving quite acceptable, especially when the societies are near each other. Among the churches closed for the summer is the Union Congregational, Columbus avenue, which will remain closed until the first Sunday in September, at which time it is hoped the tower will be completed. St. Paul's Episcopal Church will be open during the summer, and the First, Second, Brattle Square, and Arlington Street Unitarian, and King's Chapel societies will have union services at the church of the last named society.

The city churches that were open yesterday were but thinly attended, in most cases hardly enough being present to warrant the holding of a service. The exceptions were: at the Hollis Street Church, where the Rev. Robert Collier officiated, who was greeted with as large an audience as the house would accommodate; and the other, the new St. James Church, on Union Avenue, which was crowded by a large congregation to witness the ceremonies incident to its dedication. The interior of this church is one of the handsomest in the country. To one not versed in architecture it is a

mountainous task to even attempt to describe the great excellence of taste and workmanship displayed in every detail of construction. The auditorium of the church proper will seat 1,600 persons, and the seats, like those in the vestry, are of ash, finished in ornate design.

The proprietors of the old Brattle Square Church held a meeting a few days since, at which a communication was read from the pastor, Dr. S. K. Lothrop. He proposed to give up his salary from the 1st of July next to the 1st of October, 1876, and asked that a vacation be granted him during that time; and if the proprietors consented to that course, they could invite candidates to preach in his pulpit, and select, if they thought proper, a younger man, who would bring young strength and new blood into the church.

Mr. Moses H. Sargent, the well known and most esteemed publisher of the Congregational Publishing Society, received many congratulations the day before leaving for San Francisco, the occasion being his fiftieth birthday. Mr. S. has held his present position over twenty-one years, and has filled it to the marked approval of the large constituency which is embraced in the Society. He visits California on a visit to his brother, Senator Sargent, and he will be absent about six weeks. He has the hearty wishes of very many friends for a pleasant trip and a safe return.

Rev. Asa Bullard, for forty-one years the Secretary of the Congregational Publishing Society, and the editor of the *Well Spring* since it was started, thirty-one years ago, has been appointed Honorary Secretary. He is to continue to present the cause of the Society before the conferences and churches, to aid in preparing the *Well Spring*, and perform such other duties as the Board may assign.

The ceremony of laying the cornerstone of the new church of the Vine Street Congregational Society, was performed on the 23d of June, in the presence of the members of the Society and their friends. The exercises were particularly interesting to those who assembled to witness them. The ceremonies were opened by an address from the pastor, Rev. John O. Means, who said that they had met under the providence of God to lay the cornerstone of their new house of worship. He gave a brief and comprehensive sketch of the undertaking, and asked the blessing of the Almighty upon it. The members of the choir opened the hymn, "Christ is our cornerstone," and were joined by the assembly. Following, appropriate Scripture selections were read by Rev. Geo. S. Chadbourne, of the Winthrop Street Methodist Church. Prayer was offered by Rev. Nehemiah Adams, D.D., of the Union Church, Columbus avenue, after which Mr. Ivory Harmon, chairman of the Building Committee, was introduced and made a statement of the rise and success of the project of erecting a new church.

The Boston Baptist Association, after surveying all the watering places on the Cape and elsewhere, conclude to locate their camp meeting at the Vineyard, as, on the whole, offering the best inducements, being so convenient of access, the air so pure and salubrious, and the surroundings so attractive. The Baptist Association has leased the circle comprising two acres, at Highland Grove, for ninety-nine years. The erection of seats to accommodate two thousand persons has already been commenced. The meeting is to be under the supervision of Rev. Dr. Lorimer, of Boston, who went to the Vineyard on Tuesday to superintend preparations, and he is expected to hold services on Sunday next.

Mr. Isaac White, who is to succeed the Rev. A. W. Jefferson as pastor of the D Street Freewill Baptist Church, South Boston, was publicly ordained and installed July 21st. The audience filled the church, and quite a large number of clergymen were present, including the pastors of several other churches in South Boston. The Rev. D. C. Wheeler, of Connecticut, read selections of Scripture; prayer was offered by the Rev. F. H. Lyford, of Haverhill. The sermon was delivered by

the Rev. John Woodman, of Pelham, N. H., from Acts xi: 14. The sermon was devoted to a defence of the truth of the Gospel against skepticism, and contained valuable practical suggestions relative to the duties and responsibilities of the ministerial office. The church has a membership of about one hundred, and is in a flourishing condition. The Rev. Mr. White is a ready and pleasant speaker, and a quiet and unostentatious gentleman.

The proprietors of pews in the meeting-house of the First Religious Society in Roxbury, held a special meeting to take action relative to the settlement of an associate pastor to Rev. Dr. Putnam. There was a full attendance. Hon. Samuel C. Cobb presided. The qualifications of the candidate for the position were freely discussed, and on motion it was voted unanimously to extend a call to the Rev. John Graham Brooks, a graduate of the Cambridge Divinity School. The salary of the associate pastor was fixed at \$4,000 per annum. It is hinted that Rev. H. M. Parsons is to be called to the Fourteenth Street Presbyterian Church, New York.

GENERAL NOTES.

Work has been commenced upon the new Catholic church to be erected on Tremont street for the church of "Our Lady of Perpetual Help."

The Secretary of the American Board finds it necessary to call attention to the finances of the Board. The debt of \$30,411 is likely to be much larger at the close of the present financial year, Sept. 1. The appropriations voted last autumn were \$495,000 for both the old and the new work. For the first ten months of the current year there have been received but \$309,715 for the old work, and \$19,338 for the new. The receipts of each month, with one exception, have been below the average expenditures. The churches have, therefore, a large gift to make, if Sept. 1st is to find the Board in a position to continue its work unimpaired during the next year.

The Baptist centenary education fund is being gathered in with varying success, but on the whole with good success. The sum raised in Massachusetts is already over \$350,000. Of the sum raised in this state, \$100,000 goes to Newton Theological Seminary; \$60,000 to Worcester Academy; \$50,000 to Brown University; \$50,000 to Colby University; \$50,000 to the Missionary Union, to be used for purposes of christian education; and \$40,000 to the Baptist Home Missionary Society.

The last two graduating classes at Mount Holyoke Seminary have furnished eighteen missionaries with wives. One hundred and fifteen graduates of the institution, in all, have taken upon themselves that responsibility. There are on file applications for twenty graduates to go as teachers to various parts of the world; Cape Colony, Africa, wanting eight of this number.

A good story is told of a certain Sunday-school—we omit the whereabouts—which was recently visited by a learned divine. The quietness of the proceedings specially attracted his attention. When the clock marked the hour, the pupils fell into their places without call or signal. The superintendent placed upon the blackboard the number of a hymn, and without other announcement, it was immediately sung. All the exercises were conducted from the platform in this silent way. The reverend gentleman was puzzled, and after the school closed he sought an interview. He commenced a voluble expression of his pleasure, when his (supposed) auditor drew forth a slate and wrote on it, "I am a deaf mute!" It was a school, so it was explained to him, that had been talked to death by former superintendents. The school came to the conclusion that the great work of the superintendent was to keep still. As every one who could talk would talk, application was finally made to a deaf-and-dumb asylum for a man who could not talk. And the result was so satisfactory!

A USEFUL WORK.

The well edited literary manual of Mr. John Bartlett, of Boston, known as "Familiar Quotations," has been so well

appreciated since first published as to necessitate many editions, the seventh having recently been issued to meet the demand upon the publishers. The book has grown to several times its original dimensions, and with the revisions and additions contained in the present edition is by far the most satisfactory handbook of the sort in existence. By its aid it is possible to find in a moment the origin and precise form of those expressions, half lines, and familiar phrases which are retained more or less imperfectly in all our memories, and which often tantalize and bewilder us in our endeavors to give them definite shape. The book altogether is one that is not simply convenient, but well-nigh indispensable. Little & Brown, Boston, are the publishers.

The Pacific Sunday-school Lesson Help.

Lesson—for Sunday, Aug. 22d, 1875—John viii: 40-46.

Our last lesson left Jesus teaching in the synagogue at Capernaum, about the time of the Passover, March 29, A. D. 28. Six months have passed away, and Jesus is again in Jerusalem, at the Feast of Tabernacles. He was not present at the opening of the feast, but about the middle of the week he entered the temple and taught. On the last day, the eighth day of the feast, which was Sunday, Jesus stood up in one of the outer courts of the temple, and with a loud voice gave to all the people assembled at the feast the same invitation he had given to the Samaritan woman at Jacob's well: "Whoever thirsts let him come unto me and drink." From the time when he cured the impotent man on the Sabbath, at the Pool of Bethesda,

A GROWING ENMITY.

Toward Jesus had manifested itself among the Scribes and Pharisees. They had sent out their officers to watch him. Spies had dogged him everywhere he went. Even while he taught in the temple, these bailiffs, whom the Sanhedrim had despatched to seize Jews, might be seen hovering among the temple courts, or standing half sheltered behind the temple pillars. The best of them felt that they had need of the water of life which the Savior offered. They heard the divine words which flowed from his lips. Not the vehemence of his speech, not the eloquence of his address, but the authority which lay in his gentle words, captivated and enthralled them. "Never man spake like this man," was all they could say. That a preacher helps needy souls is the best evidence that he is sent from God; that Christ has been the greatest blessing to the poor, is the best proof of his divinity. Neither the rulers nor the people felt the force of this argument.

THE DEBATE.

Some who listened to him earnestly said: "This is the prophet promised in Deut. xviii: 15-19. He is the Messiah." Others, who would admit him to be the forerunner of the Messiah according to the Jewish theology, cannot admit his Messiahship in consequence of his supposed Galilean origin. The genealogical tables in Matthew and Luke were afterward prepared in order to meet just such Jewish objections as these against the Messiahship of Jesus. That this debate was exhaustive, may be seen also from Matt. xvi: 14. Some said that Jesus was John the Baptist, others Elias, and others Jeremias, or one of the prophets. The question is still open. Who is this Jesus? Those who know the least about his spirit, can cavil about his birthplace, his parentage, and his violation of the Sabbath; but Pontius Pilate testified, "I find no fault in him"; Pilate's wife called him a "just man"; Judas Iscariot bore witness, "I have sinned in that I have betrayed innocent blood." "Truly, this was the Son of God," exclaimed the centurion standing at the foot of the cross. "Never man spake like this man. Not even ye yourselves, the Pharisees, speak like him. His word is mightier than your command," was the confession of impartial witnesses.

WHO IS CHRIST?

To this question every one should give an intelligent answer. Consider:

1. His character. He only of all the men who have lived on earth was sinless. Holy, harmless, undefiled. (Heb. vii: 26.)

2. His works. No man could do such works unless he was sent from God.

3. His words. He manifested an intimacy with God and with Heaven such as has never been exhibited before or since.

4. The blessings he has scattered. Think of the hearts comforted and strengthened by his spirit, the acts of heroism performed out of love to him.

5. The history of the church—its humble origin, its use of only spiritual weapons, yet its steady triumph over poverty and persecution.

You may resist the force of all these facts, as the Pharisees did the power of Christ's words. You may admit their validity, be convinced that Christ was the Son of God—the prophet promised in Deut. xviii: 15—and still know nothing of his fellowship. Or, you may yield to his invitations, and partake of the water of life which he offers.

SUGGESTIONS.

1. To solve doubts and settle difficulties there must be study. Search the Scriptures. Sectarians and schismatists are generally without any true knowledge of the Scriptures. Jonah, and probably Nahum, were born in Galilee, but the Sanhedrim did not know it!

2. Unlettered, honest simplicity is much better fitted to know the truth of God than the conceited wisdom of the schools. The officers were wiser than the doctors.

3. It takes love to see love. "He that loveth not, knoweth not God."

ORIN SAGE'S WILL.—O. Sage, of Ware, Mass., left the following bequests of public interest: To the Congregational Society, in Blandford, for a ministerial fund, \$5,000; town of Ware Cemetery fund, \$3,000; East Congregational Society, Ware, for Parsonage, \$1,000; A. B. C. Foreign Missions; \$10,000; American Home Missionary Society, \$5,000; Hampton Normal Institution, \$1,000; Mount Holyoke Female Seminary, \$1,000; Williams College, \$20,000; total, \$55,000. The bequest to Williams College, added to \$31,000, previously given by Mr. Sage, is the largest sum ever given by one individual to the college.

DR. BETHUNE'S CHURCH.—One of the costliest houses of worship on the Heights was built for Dr. Bethune. Its location was superb. It was complete in all its appointments, with one of the most commodious parsonages in the city. The congregation was very wealthy and fashionable. On the removal of Dr. Bethune commercial reverses changed and reduced the congregation. Rev. D. Inglis, the pastor, has found it impossible to turn the tide. So the seating capacity of the house is being reduced; the galleries have been taken out; the organ loft plastered up; and the audience will be brought together in the body of the church.

Nilsson. {I shall take every opportunity to recommend and praise your instruments.

WEDER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Kellogg. {For the last six years your Pianos have been my choice for the concert room and my own house.

Albani. {I am thoroughly satisfied with your splendid Pianos. They deserve merit the high distinction they have obtained.

WEDER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Patti. {I have used the Pianos of every celebrated maker, but give yours the preference over all.

Strauss. {Your Pianos astonish me. I have never yet seen any Pianos which equal yours.

WEDER
PIANOS ARE THE BEST

Wehli. {MADAME PARISI called your Pianos the finest in the United States. I fully endorse that opinion. They have no rival anywhere.

Selected Miscellany.

He Knows.

I know not what may befall me,
God spreads a mist before mine eyes;
At every step on my onward path
He maketh new scenes to rise,
And every joy He sends me
Comes with a sudden and strange surprise.
I see not a step before me
As I tread in another year;
But the past is still in God's keeping,
The future His mercy will clear;
And what looks dark in the distance
May brighten as it grows near.
It may be, the bitter future
Is less bitter than I think;
The Lord may sweeten the waters
Before I come to drink;
Or if I march must be March,
He will stand Himself by the brink.

MARTIN.

It was the second year of the recent war, which seems so strangely shadowy and far away to most of us, that we made acquaintance with our Martin. He was a wonderful boy from a New Hampshire regiment; we, volunteer nurses, in charge of Wards E, F and G, fractional parts of the great Jagger's Hospital. Why our little town of Soundside was selected as the site of the Jagger's nobody knew. Hospitals in those days came and went "unsought, unsent," like love—or measles, and were planted haphazard in unlikely spots. Soundside was a most unlikely spot, but none the less we were proud and glad to be chosen. Scrapping lint and making sanitary jelly had of itself been counted privilege, but how infinitely greater than privilege when the recipients thereof lay at our very door, and we with our own eyes could watch our offerings applied and enjoyed.

Looking back I can see it all clearly, the wide, tree-shaded grounds, the long line of tents and barracks, the extemporized kitchens, to which came daily largesses of jam and home-made beef-tea of every shade of complexion, the linen-room with its window crowded by convalescent "braves" demanding "boiled shirts" and other impossibilities. I can see the sentries pacing up and down, and saluting the surgeon in charge, a worthy who lives in my memory as a huge, good-humored blue cape, besprinkled with brass buttons. I can see Ward G, big, airy, noisy, leaf-shadows falling through its blindless windows, blue quilts turned down with the "regulation peak," pale heads looking out above them; in the darkest corner Martin's cot; his face of distinct New England type, thin, alert, lit up with frank eyes of that hazel brown which we do not associate with long life or much success in anything. The doctor comes by on his round. We rise to receive him; the loungers scramble out of their chairs. A certain show of discipline was kept up at the Jagger's, but in reality we all did pretty much as we pleased. There was little plan about our work, no leadership. We blundered on as best we might. But the air worked with us and the blessed summer, good will took place of training, and a fair proportion of our invalids recovered, and went back to swell the final triumph, or take part in that triumph greater still which attended the orderly fusion of a great army into the peaceful ranks of common life.

Martin's wound was in the arm, near the shoulder. For some time the doctor hoped to save the limb. He bore all pain bravely. I never saw him give way until the morning when he was told that his arm must go. Then for the first time he broke down.

"Dear Martin, I am so sorry for you."

"I don't grudge my arm. I'm not sorry I enlisted. Don't think so for a minute," he sobbed, long pauses between the words. "It isn't that!" Then he hid his face again.

It was not until the next evening, when the amputation was successfully over, that we learned the meaning of his unexplained "that." The convalescents had hobbled out to supper, and the ward was still. Martin lay on his pillows white and bloodless, but very composed and peaceful.

"Don't fan me any longer. It will tire you." Always he was most considerate of those about him.

"I'm not a bit tired. Don't you recollect poor Riley's 'guessing' that I was meant for a fanning machine?"

"I thought, perhaps, while the rest were away, you'd write a letter for me."

"Certainly I will. Shall it be now?" and I fetched my portfolio and inkstand. He nodded without speaking; then after a minute's silence, and with a visible effort, began:

"Dear Lulu:

"You will feel bad about what I have to tell you. Yesterday the doctor said

my arm must come off, and this morning he has done it. I am glad it isn't the right arm, for it will be easier to get a living, and in many ways I shall miss it less. But it's pretty hard at best, and makes a difference. I feel that it's right to let you know about it, and give you a chance to say if you want to take back your promise. If you do you are free, of course. I expect I know what you'll say, but I would rather wait for your letter before telling it. Write soon, dear Lulu, for I shall be looking out till you do. It seems to me as if I love you more than ever, though I've only one arm to help along with—"

"Why, Miss Agnes, what's that?" for a great tear had fallen on the paper and blurred the ink. "You're not crying because of me, are you?"

"Crying for Lulu, Martin. She'll be so sorry, but so proud of you, too."

"Do you think so?" smiling for the first time since the day before.

"Think so? I am sure of it."

He smiled again, finished the letter calmly, and lay quiet for awhile. Then, "Tell me again, Miss Agnes. You don't think it'll make a difference?"

A certain disquiet was apparent in his voice, as there had been while he dictated the brave sentences of the letter.

"You see" he went on, "she's only seventeen, and so pretty! I don't suppose you hardly ever saw anybody so pretty as she is. All the young fellows in our parts wanted her, and I was so proud and so happy. It'll come hard, after having her pick of the country round, to take up with a one-armed husband, don't you think so?"

For answer, I told of the English maiden who, when her sailor lover wrote to say that he had come out of an engagement minus an arm and both legs, and offered to release her from her promise made reply, "So long as enough of your body is left to hold your soul, I am content and am yours."

"Do you think an American is going to be behind an English girl in a matter like that?" I concluded.

Martin was reassured. He slept well that night and the next, and the doctor looked bright. We did all that was possible—fed, guarded, watched, and grew momentarily more hopeful. He did not again allude to "Lulu," but there was eagerness in his eyes at post time, and we, his nurses, felt impatient to have the interval pass and the answer come.

"When once he hears from her," we said to each other, "it will be all right; his mind will be easy, and he will get well fast."

On the afternoon of the third day I was called out. "Somebody wanted me." I laid down my fan, and went into the hall. A brown, wiry little person in a duster stood waiting on the doorstep.

"Is it here that Sergeant Martin, of the 3d New Hampshire, is?" They told me Ward G, over there—indicating with a gesture the main building.

"Yes," I replied, "he is here, but I am not sure that you can see him. His arm was amputated on Tuesday, and we are keeping him very quiet. Are you a relative of his?"

"I'm his sister. That is, his father married my mother. It's the same thing,"—the brown eyes filling with tears as she spoke. "When the telegraph came, saying he'd lost his arm, I felt to come, and there was nothing to keep me, so I set off at once. I can see him, can't I? I don't think it'll do any hurt. We've always been friends, Martin and me."

She looked so good and steady that I did not think it could be harmful, so I permitted her to come in. The meeting was undemonstrative. "Well, Martin?"

"How are you, Jessie, and all the folks?"—a clasp of the remaining hand—that was all. She took her seat by his bedside as by right. And her presence was so evidently a satisfaction to him that we made arrangements for sleeping quarters, and notified Jessie that she could stay so long as she wished, or as Martin wished for her.

"Thank you kindly," was all her answer; but her pretty brown eyes continued the speech with eloquence. She had "never been much with sick folks," she told us, but was evidently a true nurse, patient, deft, noiseless, observant, possessor of that native "faculty" which replaces experience. All day long she sat by Martin, feeding him, fanning, applying ice, changing the wet bandages on his arm, talking a little, now and then, or reading aloud, but never long enough to weary or excite. When Martin slept, she would steal from behind the screen, and do little services for the other men, all with the same quiet helpfulness. Her presence was comfort to more than Martin. And we were constantly sighing for more nurses like her.

"We shall never be able to get along without you, Jessie," said B. one day.

"You'll have to take the oath of allegiance and stay on at the Jagger's till the end of the war."

"Martin will want me for a good bit yet," was the reply.

Martin was evidently her one thought. I wondered at times if the relationship, which after all was none, had availed to guard his adopted sister from the dangers of so close an intimacy where there was no tie of blood. The brown, sensible face told no tales, nor did Jessie seem of the stuff out of which love maidens are constructed, still—

Days passed. The time was come and gone when answer to Martin's letter might be looked for, but no answer appeared. Martin continued very weak; his strength was at a stand-still, he did not fall back, but neither did he gain. Every afternoon a little access of suspense came on when the mail appeared and the other men were reading their letters. I saw the restless look in his eyes, then the depressed pallor which succeeded, and if ever I prayed in my life, it was that the suspense might end, the answer come, and "Lulu" do her duty! That she would do it I never doubted.

There was a bad case, just then, in Ward F, and I was unavoidably absent a good deal from G, an absence made easier by reason of Jessie's helpful presence. Coming in at an early twilight of the seventh day, I was instinctively aware of something amiss. Martin spoke, smiled, when I addressed him, but there was an indescribable change in his face. It had sunken. Dark shadows lay about the mouth, the paleness had deepened into ghastly pallor; out of the eyes, spite of the brave smile, looked a forlornness beyond relief. It was the aspect of a man smitten by some sudden and terrible blow. I drew Jessie aside.

"What's the matter? Is Martin worse? Has anything gone wrong?"

"I don't know," she said, hesitating over the words, and looking very unhappy. "Nothing has happened that I know of—but—how won't say what it is!"

"What what is?"

"I went over to the linen room to fetch some sheets," she went on, trying to speak collectedly. "When I came back, Martin was lying with his face hidden. He made believe to be asleep, but he wasn't asleep. When he moved at last and spoke, he looked different; I can't say how, but I knew it. You know it, too. You asked right away what was the matter."

"Did the mail come in while you were out?" I asked with a sudden fear.

"I don't know. Yes, I do; O'Rourke had a letter from his wife. It must have come; but Martin said nothing about having anything. Why? What makes you ask?"

I would not violate Martin's confidence, and so I avoided answer; but every glance at him increased my anxiety. Always the same smile, the same patience, but always the inexplicable look, set there by agencies of pain whose source I dared not guess. I trembled at the hour of the doctor's visit drew near. One glance at his face as he turned from the bedside gave my fears confirmation.

"When did this change begin?" he asked in a low voice.

"I can't say exactly. I was with Keller till six; when I came back to Martin I saw at once that he was not so well. What is it?"

"I hope nothing which may not pass, but there are some symptoms of pyæmia."

The hospital scourge! "She has killed him," I groaned to myself, but I said nothing.

Twenty-four hours of alternate hope and fear, then we knew the worst, our Martin was doomed. He knew it too, but the brave look in his eyes never faltered to the end.

The night before he died we were alone for a little while.

"You were wrong, Miss Agnes. About her, I mean—Lulu."

"Was I, Martin?"

"Yes. I don't blame her. It was natural she should feel so. If I had been well and hearty I should have got over it somehow, I suppose, instead of—"

he stopped abruptly, then drew a note and a card photograph from under his pillow.

"I want you to take these, Miss Agnes, and afterward please send them to her, and just say that I loved her to the last, and didn't think hard in any way. Read it, if you like; the note, I mean? Don't let her feel bad. Don't tell her it killed me! O, Lulu! Lulu!"

These words of complaint, the only ones I heard him utter, were his farewell to conscious life. After that it was all thick cloud and delirium, or peaceful, merciful unconsciousness. Now and then through the wanderings came murmured words. "Enough of your body to hold your soul—enough to hold your soul."

(Concluded on third page.)

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H. T. GRAVES, SECRETARY.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

MASONIC

Savings and Loan Bank,

No. 6 Post St. - Masonic Temple, San Francisco.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors of this Bank, held July 13th, 1875, a dividend was declared at the rate of nine and one-fourth (9 1/4) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and seven and one-half (7 1/2) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, for the semi-annual term ending July 21, 1875, of all taxes.

aug 10 H. T. GRAVES, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Land Mortgage Union

And Savings Bank of California.

534 CALIFORNIA STREET, - CORNER OF WEBB.

For the quarter ending with June 30th, 1875, a dividend has been declared at the rate of eight (8) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, free of Federal tax, payable on and after July 6th, 1875.

aug 10 JOHN T. CARTER, Secretary.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

Western Savings & Trust Company

OF SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.

Have declared a dividend of ten (10) per cent. per annum on Term Deposits, and eight (8) per cent. per annum on Ordinary Deposits, payable at their bank, northeast corner Post and Kearny streets, on and after July 10th, 1875.

J. H. GRIFFITH, Secretary. FREDERICK CLAY, Cashier.

aug 10

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

HIBERNIA

Savings and Loan Society.

SAN FRANCISCO, JULY 1875.

At a regular meeting of the Board of Directors of this Society, held this day, a dividend at the rate of 8 per cent. per annum was declared on all deposits for the six months ending July 21st, instant, free from Federal tax, and payable immediately.

EDWARD MARSH, Secretary.

aug 10

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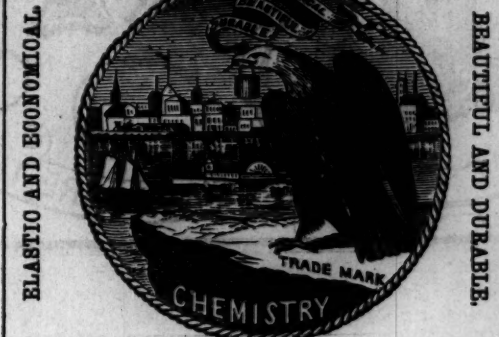
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Martin.

(Continued from second page.)

"Luly, you like the cherry-hill road, we'll take it." "Smell the lilacs, Luly, smell them." And again, "Ah, Miss Agnes was wrong!" Out of these dreary shadows, out of the life so gallantly borne, the love that had wounded and betrayed, on the evening of the fourth day after Luly's letter came, our Martin passed into the full awakening.

We read the note sitting beside his chill and peaceful presence. His wondering words had betrayed the truth, and I did not withhold it from Jessie. Her face seemed out in stone as we read: "Mr. Joseph Martin: 'I take up my pen to say I got your letter, and Ma and all of us are very sorry for your accident. About our engagement, we was both young, and it's only natural for a girl to feel bad at having a husband that isn't like other men. So I think, and Ma, too, that we'd better call it broken off. You were real generous to make the offer, and I hope there won't be any hard feeling about it. Ma sends her respects and hopes you will soon be well. So no more at present from'"

"Yours truly, LUCY ALLEN."

"I'll take it to her," said Jessie. She was very pale. Her set face looked old and gray. In her hand she held Luly's picture, the photograph of a girl with long lustrous ringlets, and a face whose delicate beauty was only marred by a certain coquettish pose of head and quality of expression.

"You must give Martin's message, then,"—and I repeated it as exactly as I could.

"I'll give it"—with the same set look.

That evening Martin went home in his coffin, and the following morning Jessie followed to attend the funeral, which was fixed for the ensuing week.

"I shall come back," were her last words. "There's nothing for me to do there. I shall come back and work here for a spell."

We dared not count on this promise, much as we wished her return; but ten days later she appeared, looking years older, but otherwise the same little, capable, cheerful woman. All that summer and autumn she stayed, giving most valuable aid, quiet, always handy, indefatigable, tender, all that a nurse should be.

It was more than a month before she in any way alluded to Martin or the errand she had undertaken. One evening, in a lull of occupation, as we sat under the trees for a half-hour's rest, she spoke, won to confidence, perhaps, by the dewy quiet, and soft twilight sounds of birds' twitter and sleepy insects' hum.

"I gave that note"—abruptly.

"Yes, Jessie, I knew you would."

"But I didn't give it as you meant I should—or as—he meant"—she went on, with a tremor in the steady voice. "She came to the funeral, that girl! She has another beau now; but there was such a stir in the village about Martin, that she wanted to share the glory somehow—and—Miss Agnes, she put on black!"

"Impossible!"

"She did! We were all in the room with him—mother and his father, and the aunts and uncles and me. And she came in like a widow, in a crape veil, and sat down by the coffin, and cried, and held her handkerchief over her face! I bore it till they took him away, because he loved her so; but when they carried him out, I couldn't bear it any longer! I just got up before them all. I took the note out of my pocket, and went across the room and said,

"Here, Lucy Allen. That is for you."

"She was frightened, and caught her breath."

"Take it," I said. "It is the note you wrote Joe Martin, breaking off your engagement because he had given an arm to the country. And here's your picture. You're pretty enough, Lucy Allen; but you killed the boy who loved you, just as much as though you sent the bullet through his arm! He was doing well the day your note came, and three days later he was dead. He died because he did not want to live any longer in the same world with a girl like you! He forgave you; but I don't, and never will! Take your note and go away! You've no place here among us who loved Joe. You didn't love him, or else you would not have killed him!"

The passion of her energy made me shiver in the warm August air.

"Oh, Jessie! And what did she say?"

"Nothing. She fainted, or made believe, and they got her home somehow. I never want to see her again."

"Martin forgave her. And the dear Lord forgives us all, Jessie."

"I can't—don't ask me. Martin could forgive—he was good always; but for me—" She hid her face a moment, then raised it suddenly.

"He never once spoke my name, Miss Agnes, never once in all his wandering! It was always Luly, Luly! And she broke his heart, and then came to his funeral! Don't ask me to forgive her!"

What could I answer? Poor Jessie!

Baptized by Mistake.

Some of our worthy colored brethren of the Baptist persuasion had a baptism down at the creek Sunday, and the ceremony attracted a very large crowd of people. Mrs. Pitman's colored servant was very anxious to be present, and as it was not her Sunday, she slipped away from the house while the dinner was cooking, and went around in her working clothes. Her interest was so intense that she stood close to the minister, who was in the water, while the ceremony proceeded. After six or seven had been dipped, the clergyman filled, with enthusiasm, seized her and pulled her into the water. She resisted, but the minister imagined that she was merely afraid of the coldness of the water, so before she could explain the situation he shouted her. She came up spluttering and exclaimed: "What you doin'? Lemme go, I tell you!"

But he exerted his strength and sent her "ker-chuck" below the surface again. She emerged, claving the air wildly and shouting:

"G'way from here! Don't you chuck me under again, you nigger!"

But the clergyman was inexorable, and he plunged her under the third time, and held her there for a minute, so as to let it soak in and do her good. Then she came up and struck for the shore, and standing there, looking like a dragged mermaid cut in ebony, she shook her fist at the astonished pastor, and shrieked:

"Oh, I'll fix you! I'll bust the head off you, you ornary trash! souse me in dat dare creek and nearly drowned me, when you knowed well enough all de time dat I'm a Methodist, and bin chrissened by dem dat's your betters, and knows more about religion den all de Baptists dat ever shouted, you mis'able black scum! and me got de rheumatiz enough to set me crazy!"

Oh, I'll see what the law can do for you!

I'll have you rested dis very day, or my name's not Johanna Johnson, you wooly-headed herin'!

Then Johanna went home to redress, and the ceremony proceeded. Miss Johnson is now persuaded that the Baptists are not any better than Pagans.

Control Your Children.

Children are born with very little innate goodness, with little or no knowledge of right. They have it all to learn from either precept or example, for they know nothing until what is taught them and what they acquire from experience and observation, as they advance in life. They are not naturally the innocent creatures that they are often said to be, but are often cruel in their dispositions and unreasonable in their wants and desires, while their ideas of justice and propriety are very crude and incorrect.

Hence, the great responsibility of parents, for their children know nothing of their many weighty obligations to them, nor of their duties to each other, only as they are taught to them. The want of proper culture is the reason why we often see such unlovely relations between parent and child. In fact, we go so far as to hold the parent measurably responsible for the distorted and perverted notions of right and wrong in after life which lead to theft, robbery, and murder; for very few will ever become outlaws who have had a proper moral training in the home of their minority.

A remissness of parents to teach and govern their children is an evil of the present age. They should be controlled in their passions, their desires, and in their appetites, and in every instance obedience should be enforced, even if the parent has to resort to Solomon's plan to do it.

No Roses without Thorns.

Things are pretty well matched in this world, so far as taking comfort goes, and we begin to believe that high and low, all have their tribulations. Fishes are hooked, worms are trodden on, birds are fired at. Worry is everywhere. Poor men's wives worry because the bread won't rise, or the stove won't draw, or the clothes line breaks, or the milk burns, or the pane of glass is mended with putty, or they can't afford to hire help. Rich men's wives worry because the preserve dish is n't of the latest pattern, or because somebody finds out how a pretty dress is trimmed before the party happens, or because some grandee's wife overlooks them, or because their help sarces'em, breaks up tea-sets, spoils dinners, gets drunk, and cuts up sheets into underclothes. Causes vary, but worry averages the same. The scale of miles is different on different maps, but places remain just so far apart, and so do humanity and content.

The Magic of Memory.

Of all artists, ancient and modern, commend me to memory. It is there that we find the most careful classicism, the most genuine romance. We call memory faithful, but that is the very thing that it is not, and that perhaps we would not wish it to be. How does it not with gold pencil touch and retouch the picture of our past lives! It now draws out this detail, and now suppresses that, now throws one fact into the background, and now magnifies another. Out of the harsh daguerreotype of a past reality it cannot only make a lovely and picturesque sketch, but the sketch becomes an alto-relievo, and at last the figure in relief develops into the perfect statue. And for this statue, affection having prepared a golden niche, the image remains in it forevermore, the object of our perennial, and, as we fancy, faithful worship. Peculiarly true is this if the life has been voluntarily or involuntarily deprived of movement, novelty, and change. There is no standard of reality by which to try our impressions, and gradually those which we ascribe to memory become in reality the new and ever new creations by which the "hollow heart" has tried to fill its vacant place.

The crops in northwestern Iowa, southern Dakota, and northern Nebraska, except corn, are in a splendid condition. The Kansas crops are also prosperous.

Religious Irreverence.

Unbelief comes often from irreverent association, than intellectual doubt. The sneer of a Voltaire has killed more than all his arguments. A jesting tone of talk on religious truths, a habit of reckless criticism on religious things, is to take the name of God in vain, as truly as the vulgar oath; and when I hear him who calls himself a christian, or a gentleman, indulging in burlesque of this sort, I at once recognize some moral defect in him. Intellect, without reverence, is the head of a man joined to a beast. There are many who think it a proof of wit; but it is the cheapest sort of wit, and shows as much lack of brains as of moral feeling. I would say with emphasis to each christian who hears me, Never indulge that habit, never allow sacred things to be jested at without rebuke; but keep them as you would the miniature of your mother, for no vulgar hands to touch. There is an anecdote of Boyle, that he never spoke the name of God without an audible pause; and whatever you think, I recognize in it the dictate of a wise heart. We need this reverence in the air of our social life, and its neglect will paley our piety.—Rev. E. A. Washburn, D.D.

"Ratch me the Bible."

A Scotch speaker at the anniversary of the London Society gave a striking account of the first debate on missions in the General Assembly of the Church of Scotland, about eighty years ago. It was brought on by an overture from two Presbyteries, imploring the Assembly to send the Gospel to the heathen. In the course of the debate, Dr. Carlyle, of Inverness, rose and said, "I have sat in this Assembly for fifty years, and a more absurd proposal than sending the Gospel to the heathen, has never, in that period, fallen upon my ears." Before the moderator lay a large, unopened Bible, and up to that time none of the speeches had made any appeal to the Scriptures. Old Dr. John Erskine, a man whose sympathies with the abolition of slavery and revivals in religion were half a century ahead of his time, could no longer remain silent. He rose, trembling with age, and said: "Moderator, ratch me the Bible, will ye?" Then he turned to the great commission—"Go ye into all the world, and preach the Gospel to every creature"—and reciting one promise after the other in regard to the universal spread of the Redeemer's kingdom, thrilled the whole Assembly.

THE LOOKING-GLASS DOES NOT WASH.—An illustration used by Mr. Moody, to show that the law, after it has created the consciousness of sin, cannot cleanse the sinner, is pronounced by a writer in the *English Independent* as very effective. He had promised his boy a ride in a carriage, but the little fellow, after having been suitably dressed had soiled his clothes frightfully. When Mr. Moody arrived, he found his son "not fit to be seen," and although the little fellow clapped his hands in delight in expectation of his ride, his father said, "Why, my son, I can't take you in that state; you're so dirty!" "O no! I've not, father, I've not. Mamma has washed me, and put on all my nice, clean things, and you promised to take me," Mr. Moody told us that he "just hitched up his horse," took the little boy in the house, and held him up before a looking-glass. "That stopped his mouth," and he didn't say he was clean any more. "But," said the speaker, "I'll tell you what I didn't do—I didn't take the looking-glass to wash his face with!"

A Cheerful Religion.

Let men be taught to know there is as much religion in the good, robust rejoicing, enthusiastic singing of God's praise, as in the sedate and doleful style that is usually considered the most devotional; let them know that the earnest prayer need not be a drawing jeremiad; let them feel that good gospel preaching may be in a sprightly delivery of pleasant truths, more than in a whining recitation of infinities; let them believe that Christianity is a living thing, that it is in sympathy with the active, rejoicing spirit of our humanity, and it will be better considered of their acceptance. Seriousness ought always to characterize the Christian. But seriousness does not consist in sullenness, moroseness, or even in the sobriety that drives away smiles and the taste for rational pleasures. He is most serious who brings an earnest, healthy rejoicing nature to the performance of his duty. Men are most beautifully serious when truthful smiles are playing on their lips, and when their whole countenances are lighted up with a benignant joy.

Self Reliance.

Don't rely upon friends. Don't rely upon the name of your ancestors. Thousands have spent the prime of life in the vain hope of help from those whom they called friends, and thousands have starved because they had a rich father. Rely upon the good name which is made by your own exertions, and know that better than the best friend you can have is unquestionable determination, united with decision of character.

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The new Berkeley Ferry Landing is on this property and by that route passengers reach San Francisco in forty minutes time, and at the same rate of fares now charged on the Oakland Ferry.

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Secretary of Association.

Emigrant Bureau.

To the Immigrants Seeking Homes, Labor and Information.

At a meeting of prominent citizens, held in San Francisco, the undersigned Committee of five were appointed, for the purpose of forming a Bureau to aid immigrants, who are arriving in large numbers, to find homes and employment. Such a Bureau has been created, under the supervision of said Committee, and is to be sustained by the gratuitous contributions of citizens.

There is ample room in our State for all that are arriving to find homes, and there is plenty of work for willing hands to do.

To those seeking agricultural pursuits, our broad plains and fertile valleys offer all that may be anticipated.

To those seeking grazing lands, our mountain regions and river bottoms will furnish abundant feed for grazing purposes.

Our irrigated districts, to those accustomed to raising corn and other Spring grain and vegetables, will furnish homes and employment to many.

As our population increases, our irrigated ditches will increase in number. There is very little of the soil of California that may not be utilized.

By the information we expect to give through this Bureau we anticipate no difficulty in finding homes and employment for all who may come.

THE PACIFIC

SAN FRANCISCO:
THURSDAY MORNING, AUG. 19, 1875.

All communications on business should be addressed to C. A. Kloss, Box 2348, San Francisco. Publication office Corner Clay and Sansome

EXPIRATIONS.—Look at the printed label on the first page of your paper; the date thereon shows when the subscription expires. Forward the money for renewal without further notice.

The *Congregational Club* meets every Monday at 1.30 p. m., at the library room of the first Cong. church edifice, cor. of Post and Mason streets, San Francisco. Ministers and members of Congregational churches are always cordially welcomed at these meetings. Visitors to the State, from the East or elsewhere are specially invited to find the place, and thus make the acquaintance of their brethren here.

The *California Horticulturist and Floral Magazine* for August is prefaced by a beautiful, double-page zineograph of the "Aughinbaugh Blackberry," and is filled with the usual varieties of contributed and selected articles. There are three original articles by E. J. Hooper; one by F. A. Miller; one by Dr. Kellogg; one by Observer; and one by Meteorologist. Before another number of this magazine will appear, the *Mechanics' Fair* will be in progress, in connection with which will be a garden, 70x220 feet in size, for the exhibition of plants and flowers. Every reader of the *Horticulturist* will wish to visit that garden, which will doubtless afford the choicest retreat in all the exhibition. Let every one give an hour or two, at least, to the garden, and regale himself with sweetness.

In the case of J. D. (abolical) Lee, the Mormon leader at the massacre of the emigrants, at the Mountain Meadows, in Utah, placed on trial for his crimes, the jury could not agree, and was finally discharged. It is said the jury stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction—the eight embracing all the Mormons on the jury. Very much as was anticipated, is this result. Mr. Lee is not formally convicted, but everybody knows from the evidence that he was guilty. The public are convinced. The story has reached the ears of the country. Mormonism must bear the reproach of the awful deed. It murders when it feels like it. It has done so in smaller ways, many a time. This wholesale slaughter simply shows what crimes it is capable of, and of what stuff it is made.

It really seems after all, as if the Alphonists, of Spain, were going to subdue the Carlists, and were going to have a constitution, and to establish a limited monarchy. It may be rash to use the word "establish" with reference to anything in the way of government in that restless and unhappy country, at present. So long as the Roman Catholic clergy are strong in any land, they will keep it in turmoil, unless it allows itself to be dominated and lorded over by them. By war and tumult, from which themselves and their property are exempt, they hope to drag countries into weariness and submission, as they frequently do individuals, who are driven up and down the world of mental and moral conflicts. When they have reduced a country to that degree of exhaustion that it has no alternative but to submit, then Romanism takes it in and does for it.

"It has been proved that the whole Pacific coast, especially California, with all its mountains, is perpetually rising, and that at a comparatively rapid rate. The land containing in its bosom our great American lakes is slowly sinking; while southern Indiana, Kentucky and the surrounding States are rising. Geological investigations prove that our great lakes, except Ontario, had formerly a southern outlet; by gradual northern upheavals, a northern outlet was formed from Lake Erie into Ontario. This outlet, the Niagara river, is still wearing away its channel. The division line of the water-shed south of the lakes and the Mississippi valley has since that time been steadily traveling southward; and when Chicago recently turned the waters of Lake Michigan through the Chicago river, into the Mississippi valley, the old state of affairs was artificially re-established." This may be so; but it does not follow that the movement will always be in the same direction. On the contrary, we may expect that in a few centuries the movement will be exactly the opposite of what it is now. All travelers know that the lands of Europe,

along the northern line of the Mediterranean, have been in motion up or down, slowly, ever since the time of recorded history. The range of motion has been within a limit of eighteen or twenty feet; as may be seen by the water lines on the standing columns of a famous ruined temple at Puteoli, near Naples. In fact, Naples itself grew up because the harbor at Puteoli was ruined by the elevation of the land. We need not fear that our coast will get too high.

Judge Myrick has lately decided that a woman whose husband has been sent to prison for life, is, to all legal intents and purposes, a widow. He is no doubt in the right. But how is it with those women whose husbands ought to be sent to the state's prison for life, and have not been, as yet?

"A friend lately called upon the historian, Ranke, in Berlin, and observed: 'Well, Professor, I suppose you work as hard as ever in your old age.' 'Yes,' replied the veteran, tenderly, 'my wife is dead now, you see, and I have less annoyance, and can accomplish more.'" If Ranke's name were not pronounced in two syllables, this declaration might be interpreted as rank treason to "the sex."

"As a respectably attired female entered a church, causing the hearers to look round, to see who the latest arrival was, the clergyman said: 'Now, my friends, just look at me; let me have your attention, for those who come in late are not worth looking at.'" That may be so; but they need looking after, whether worth it or not.

The *Provincial Wesleyan* says: "A presiding elder from Maine was approached by a traveling companion, as he seemed to be sound asleep in the railway car. 'Brother D.,' said the friend, 'Wake up, wake up! Do you know where you are?' 'Yes, I know where I am too well. 'Where are you?' 'Not far from New York.' 'How do you know?' 'Because I have for the past hour felt like stealing something.'"

"Bishop Clark suggests, in his article on travelers, that a special car should be set aside for swimmers. That would be an excellent plan, if it would work." Well, it will work. For there would be nobody in it, and no one would swear in any other car—that is, no one worth speaking of.

The fruitlessness of certain socialistic propositions is shown by Mr. Wells, who points out that, "even with the better mode of living wrought by the introduction of improved machinery, people must labor as much as they do now, in order to maintain themselves in their present condition. There is not enough capital in existence to allow of reduced laboring hours. The maximum value of the annual product of this country is \$7,000,000,000; and of this nine-tenths must be immediately consumed in order that we may live, and to make good the loss and waste of capital. The result has been that, after 250 years toiling as a nation, we have only managed to get three and a half years ahead in the way of subsistence. If now, as a whole people, we should stop working, four years would be more than sufficient to starve three-fourths of us out of existence, and reduce the remaining one-fourth to barbarism. If the annual profits of the country could be divided among the inhabitants, it would give each an income of but \$175 a year. The average annual earnings of common unskilled laborers is about \$400; or allowing each man to support three other people, this would average \$100 to each individual. The wealth of the country, is \$25,000,000,000 which, if divided among the inhabitants, would be \$6,000 each. The division, however, would be of short duration, as the money would inevitably find its way back into the hands of the most prudent, cunning, and skillful."

The *Virginia (Nev.) Enterprise* says: "Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston, has offered \$200 in prizes for the best essays on 'Why don't men go to church?' and 'what is the remedy?' Were we called upon to write an essay, we should, judging by our religious people here in Virginia City, be obliged to assert that the cause was the game played at the close of the services, called 'collection.'—By an apostolic direction the Corinthian Christians were to lay aside, on the first day of the week, such sums of money as they could, for a sacred purpose. As there would be no more wrong in gathering up than laying aside, there can be no wrong in taking a Sunday collection. Is it expedient to do so? Experience is showing that the system of weekly offerings is the most effective one yet devised. Whether it shall be done by a 'collection,' or in some other way, is a mere matter of convenience, or preference growing out of habit, taste, or some sense of the fitness of things. In city churches, in places of public resort,

in all communities where there is a large floating population, a collection ought to be taken every Sunday; because there are always those present who may never be there again, who enjoy the service, and wish to make their contribution toward the support of the institutions of the Gospel, wherever they chance to be. To deny them the opportunity is unjust to them and to the people with whom they worship. Besides, the giving what one can every Sunday should be an act of worship, an offering as holy unto the Lord as song, or prayer; since it should be done with thanksgiving and prayer. If we have an aversion to 'collections,' let us be sure that it is not an absurd, whimsical, ugly, or stingy one, and absolutely not a wicked prejudice.

An Eastern paper says: "The Herzegovinian insurrection is assuming threatening proportions. Christians form a considerable element in the population. The insurrection began with troubles between the Moslems and Christians; it has gradually drifted into rebellion against Turkish domination. Serbia, a semi-independent State, sympathizes with the Herzegovinians, and the Servians are aiding the insurrectionists by subscriptions. Prince Milan, the reigning sovereign of Serbia, is making a pilgrimage to Vienna, for the purpose, it is said, of ascertaining what position Austria proposes to occupy in this latest complication. Austria, at the first outbreak, hastily dispatched troops to the frontier, but has preserved a strict neutrality. Serbia is interested to know if this attitude is to be preserved, or if Austria will interfere in the interests of peace in case the insurrection shall long continue. Meantime, Serbia, which has been under the rule of native princes, but nominally subject to Turkey, since 1815, may drift into the current and become actually independent." The Mohammedans have no business in Europe, and ought to be driven out. The Turkish domination is thoroughly detested by three-fourths of the people west of the Bosphorus. But, as the interests of the great powers of Europe require, for the present, that the Ottoman power shall not be disturbed, we presume that this rebellion will be crushed. Sometime the Turkish Empire, in the West, will go all to pieces, all at once, shivered in every part, like the deacon's one-horse shay.

Our friend in Connecticut, who usually writes very well, writes thus, in the *Litchfield Enquirer*, regarding the Roman Catholics and the issue they are trying to force upon our people concerning the management of schools. It is worth while to consider what he says: We quote a part of one article: "Roman Catholicism has always been the most intensely sectarian of sects. It exercises a vastly wider influence over the believer than any other denomination. It discourages intermarriage with Protestants, co-education with Protestants, co-operation with Protestants in temperance and other reforms. That church demands control of all the educational and reformatory as well as of all the distinctively religious interests of its members. The effectiveness of its organization depends upon the control it keeps over all avenues of influence to which they are subject. In a country like this, where Roman Catholics are intermingled with Protestants in social and business interests, the church feels the necessity of the utmost watchfulness. Education in public schools in which all the text books are Protestant, or at least non-Roman Catholic in tone, is looked upon as an abandonment of one of the strongest holds the church has on her children. No doubt, viewed from the standpoint of denominational interest, Roman Catholicism is right in denouncing our existing school system. Her priesthood are growing more and more earnest, year by year, in demanding that Roman Catholic children shall be separated from Protestant into parochial schools. Those schools may not turn out so good scholars but they turn out better Roman Catholics; and to the earnest Roman Catholic it seems of vastly more importance that a child should be a good Roman Catholic than it should be a good scholar. Supplementary to the requirement of sectarian schools comes the other requirement that those schools should have state support. This issue is already thrust on the people of New York city, and is prominent in the coming Ohio election. Appearances indicate that the issue is to be pushed wherever Roman Catholics are sufficiently numerous to assert their power in politics.

The importance of a correct determination of this issue to the political as well as religious future of the country cannot be overestimated. Protestants should be careful to meet it fairly. Our system of education should be made consistently

and completely unsectarian. Such a system we do not believe that any denomination is strong enough to overthrow.

The prevalent dread of the increase of the Roman Catholic power in the United States is one we have never believed well founded. That it will be a most powerful religious organization, perhaps the most powerful of religious organizations, that it will increase in numbers and in wealth, we must expect. It has a right to its legitimate growth and that growth cannot but be great. But with the increase of its apparent power we believe there will come a decrease of its real power. Its great strength now lies in the Irish emigrant population. Roman Catholicism has a right to be proud of the inflexible hold she has long maintained over a race long governed but never converted by Protestantism. We attribute, however, the steadfastness of the Irish Roman Catholic more to social than to religious causes. In Ireland he belongs to a distinct caste dominated by another caste, and the difference of caste coincides with the difference of religion. In America he still remains in social isolation, associating chiefly with his own race. Another generation or two will place him on a social footing with the native American. He may join our Puritan church, but he will be full of Puritan ideas. Superstition and social isolation will no longer intensify religious differences, and keep him the bitter religious and social separatist his ancestor was before him, both in Ireland and America. Such social influences will, we imagine, weaken Roman Catholicism vastly more than wealth or numbers can strengthen it. Foreseeing how powerfully unsectarian education will work against them in this regard, the Roman Catholic priesthood are hastening to force the fight with that system while they yet have sufficient power over their laity to fight with some chance of success."

Bible Work.

EDITORS OF THE PACIFIC:

Having, since I left home, on the 19th of June, written for the *California Christian Advocate* and *The Occident*, I now write a brief letter for you.

I am spending a few weeks in visiting Oregon and Washington Territory in the interests of the American Bible Society. To this time I have visited Olympia, Seattle, and Port Townsend, in the Territory; and Portland, Albany, Corvallis, and this place, in Oregon, and find much to encourage us in our work. The Oregon and Washington Territory Bible Societies are doing a great work in the distribution of the Scriptures, and many a poor family rejoices in the possession of the precious volume, given by these auxiliaries. The grant of four thousand dollars' worth of Bibles to the Oregon Bible Society, and one thousand to the Washington Territory Bible Society, made by the parent Society, has greatly aided those Societies in their work of distribution, and has cheered the hearts of the friends of the cause of Christ in these parts of my vast field.

Having said this much concerning our important work, I desire to speak to your many readers about the work of the Lord in Oregon under the labors of Rev. E. P. Hammond, whom many of the readers of THE PACIFIC have learned to respect and love for the blessed Master's sake.

It is known to your readers that Mr. H. left Stockton, Cal., for Portland, Oregon, where for three weeks he labored day and night to point sinners to Christ, many of whom sought and found Jesus as their only Savior. Some of the worst of cases were rescued from their evil ways, and are now working for Jesus.

While the work was going on at Portland, a company of about eighty, including Mr. and Mrs. Hammond, went to Forest Grove, the home of Prof. Condon, to hold a whole day's meeting, which resulted in much good every way. A "raid" was made to Oregon City, also, a town once famous for its piety, but now notorious for its infidelity and the desolations of Zion. Let all the pious readers of THE PACIFIC pray for the people of Oregon City.

From Portland Mr. H. went to Albany, where he labored several days, with blessed results. While there, there was an excursion to Corvallis and Eugene City, and at both places the church was greatly stirred, and now union meetings are the result. I think we need to send out men and women as organizers, to stir up and bring together the slumbering energies of those who will work when told to. "Go, work in my vineyard."

Now a word about this Salem. "Beautiful situation," on the fair bosom of this magnificent Willamette valley, and with scenery unsurpassed for real grandeur and beauty—and as the eye looks

over the valley, interspersed with charming groves of fir, and covered with waving fields of golden grain, which must soon yield to the reapers, it rests upon as grand and delightful a landscape, with old Mount Hood towering away some sixteen thousand feet towards the heavens, as can be seen anywhere on this broad continent. Certainly the people ought to be happy in such a region as this! Mr. Hammond has been here ten days, and will close his labors to-morrow morning, when he leaves for Olympia and Seattle, W. T., thence to Victoria, thence to Sitka, from which place he will return to San Francisco about the first of September.

The work in Salem is a marvellous work indeed. The congregations in the beautiful grove of fir trees in the edge of the city are larger than they were either in Oakland or San Francisco. The morning meetings, held first in the Methodist Episcopal church, then in the Congregational church, are very interesting. More than can be seated attend the morning meetings, and in the grove there are nightly from two to three thousand men, women, and children. On Sabbath last there were not less than thirty-five hundred, morning and evening, and I never witnessed better order, nor more serious attention given to the utterances of any one, than I witnessed here on Sabbath as Bro. Hammond dispensed the precious truths of God's word. And what is very remarkable, the meetings begin at 7:30 p. m. and continue until 12 o'clock, and then many are unwilling to leave.

The Penitentiary was visited on Wednesday afternoon, and then twice on Sabbath, Mr. H. going there in the afternoon, and the interest among the prisoners is wonderful. I preached to them on Sunday morning, and some forty asked prayers, and twenty-two signed the covenant.

Nearly three hundred here have signed the covenant, and there has been a large number of clear conversions. Truly, God is moving among the people to bless and save them.

I must not forget to speak of the very hearty cooperation of the pastors of all working churches; and, too, of the grand singing, especially here in Salem, led by Rev. C. H. Hall, M. D., and others. Organs, pianos, flutes, bass violins, cornets, and trombones have been brought into the service of the sanctuary. And thus do the people praise the Lord with instruments of music, and with the heart and voice.

"The year of jubilee has come,
And ransomed men are coming home."

JOHN THOMPSON,
Dist. Sup. A. B. S.

Week-Day Lecture.

Wednesday Eve., Aug. 11th, 1875.
THE GRACE OF CONTINUANCE.

How much is said in the New Testament of the grace of continuance! Thus, in the passage read this evening, (Jas. ii: 21-25) "Whoso looketh into the perfect law of liberty and continueth therein, . . . this man shall be blessed in his deed." With emphatic reiteration John tells his brethren to abide in the teaching and anointing which they had received at the beginning of their discipleship. What these Apostles emphasize is the Master's own direction to them on the night on which he was betrayed, "Abide in me and I in you."

But just to continue seems to many of us no great grace. The subtle temptation is whispered in our ear: You are not amounting to much; you are exercising so little faith, love, hope, that you cannot expect much will come of so meager an experience. If we can be led to listen to this temptation, nothing will come. The great trial of our Christian life is at this point. Will we continue? Thousands of girls begin to practice at the piano; thousands make no small attainment; but only the scores continue, and become eminent. Half a college class, at some time or other, begin to collect a cabinet or herbarium, but only here and there one perseveres. After years have elapsed that one has become, perhaps, possessed of a wonderful treasury, and is, perhaps, also in the way of renown. All, or nearly all, of this is due to his gift of continuance.

This forenoon I was looking at a fruit-bearing passion vine, covering half the side of a friend's house, vigorous, graceful. That friend showed me two or three little, tiny, frail looking specimens of the same in a box. "Why," said she, "I keep the box full of seeds, but only a few of them germinate. They are so slow in germinating, too. It takes two or three months for one to make its appearance." How many persons there are who would never have any noble passion vine climbing in beauty about their dwelling, simply because they have no grace of continuing to care for the plant in the slow months of its

early life. Many a time I have myself been tempted to do no more to some feeble plant. It was so feeble. Weeks would go by, and no apparent change come over it. But then the feeling would come: Well, it is not much to water it, to loosen the earth about it, to guard it against insects, or cold, or heat. So I would just continue; and it would just continue. But after awhile it would take a sudden start and grow. It rewarded my continuance. It became a thing of beauty and a joy forever.

Many among us have begun to live a Christian life. They have had some good purposes, some new joy, some new interest in God's kingdom. For days, and even for weeks, they have felt the impulse heavenward. But the conditions have changed somewhat. The outward stimulus is not so great. What they feel and what they do, religiously, seems now meager, unimproving, monotonous, compared with what they dreamed the religious life would or should be. Will they have this humble, steady grace of continuance? How much depends—all, indeed, depends—upon the answer given to that question.

Let them not, let none of us, despise these days of small things. "If ye continue in my word, then are ye my disciples indeed." Having placed yourselves in connection with the vine, abide right there. You may wonder that you do not grow faster; other people may criticize you because you are not fruitful; it may be a puzzle to those who love you that you do not come up on a higher plane of living. You may be tempted to think, "I might as well discontinue my regular duties, my special professions, even the dear hope I began to cherish"—but, stop! This is your temptation. If you can be persuaded to yield to it, then, indeed, you are taken captive. Do not yield. If you lack many other graces, do not lack this one humble, but marvelously rewarding, grace of continuance. For we know that we are of the household of Christ "if we keep the beginning of our confidence steadfast unto the end."

And should we not remember that our Lord himself has this grace of continuance? "He abideth faithful. Having loved his own, he loved them to the end."

Religious Intelligence.

The West.

Rev. W. L. Jones is supplying the pulpit of the Second Congregational Church in Oakland during the absence of Rev. Mr. Pope, its pastor-elect.

Rev. J. K. McLean, pastor of the First Church, Oakland, has returned from the camp on the sides of Mt. Shasta where he spent his vacation, greatly refreshed and ready for work. He preached at home last Sunday.

Rev. G. M. Dexter has received and accepted a call to be the acting pastor of the Congregational church at South Vallejo. Rev. J. H. Merrill is still there, but is compelled by the state of his health to abstain from preaching for a time.

Rev. Mr. Payne has accepted the invitation of the church at Berkeley to become their acting pastor for six months. It is to be hoped that this temporary engagement may ripen into a permanent pastorate.

Rev. F. H. Wales will supply the Congregational church at Riverside, for the present.

Rev. Dr. Warren has been hindered in his return from Southern California, by a brief ill-turn, but may be expected in this city on Friday or Saturday.

During the vacation of Rev. J. D. Eaton, pastor of the First Congregational Church in Portland, Oregon, Gen. O. O. Howard will conduct divine service on each Sabbath, assisted by one of the deacons.

The evening service at the Mariner's Church, Rev. J. Rowell pastor, is regularly closed with an inquiry meeting. The blessing of God attends these meetings, and conversions are reported in connection with every Sunday's work.

Rev. Dr. Rexford stated last Sunday that one hundred persons had given their names as candidates for membership in the Universalist church.

The second anniversary of the Presbyterian Chinese Sunday-school in Oakland, was held last Sunday evening. The fact that the church was crowded, and that hundreds left the door unable to get in, is the best token that could be given of the interest felt in this work by that church and congregation. The school now numbers 130 pupils, having grown steadily both in size and in usefulness since it commenced, two years ago, with 24 pupils. Mr. George M. Grant is the Superintendent. Rev. I. M. Condit addressed the Chinese in their own tongue, and Fong Doon made

an address in English. The songs, recitations, and dialogues were all well rendered, and the good work received an impulse which we trust it will not lose.

The July reports from the Chinese mission schools of the American Missionary Association, show a total membership for that month of 483, and an average attendance of 308. These numbers, respectively, are considerably larger than were ever reported before. During the last eleven months, at least 1684 different Chinese have been in attendance on these schools. And God is now so blessing the work that no month passes without bringing tidings of souls coming to the light. Six were baptized on Aug. 1st, two of whom united with the Presbyterian church in Santa Barbara, two with the 1st Congregational church in Oakland, and two with Bethany church in this city.

The United Presbyterian Church in this city, Rev. M. M. Gibson, pastor, received an addition of twenty members at its last communion.

The corner-stone of a Roman Catholic church for the use of our Spanish population, was laid at the corner of Broadway and Mason streets, in this city last Sunday. In connection with it, a grand procession marched through the principal streets, with bands, banners, and barouches—stopping in its course at the residence of Archbishop Alemany, while he, arrayed in full pontifical robes, took the place in the procession which had been reserved for him. The miserable twaddle about "Our Lady of Guadalupe," and about an appearance of the virgin Mary to some Indians on the hill of Guadalupe near Mexico, befitted, perhaps, as well as anything else could, this sacrilegious prostitution of the Lord's Day by a hierarch of what calls itself the Church of Christ.

From the Baptist: The Baptist church at Portland, Oregon, has received ninety-five persons to membership within a year past, during which Rev. D. J. Pierce has been its pastor. Of these additions, fifty-six were by baptism and thirty-nine by experience and letter. Thirty-one were received, Aug. 1st.—Four persons were received, on the same day, to the Baptist church at Albany.—Rev. C. L. Fisher is required by failing health to relinquish the pastorate of the Baptist church at Virginia, Nevada.—Rev. J. P. Ludlow has so far recovered his health as to be ready for work as a pastor. He was married on the 27th ult. to Miss Eliza Johnson, recently of Melbourne.—Rev. H. A. Sawtelle, D. D., has returned from the East, refreshed by his journey, and is greeted by his people with an eager welcome.

From the Advocate: At the love-feast, last week, at Howard St. Church, twenty-four persons were admitted to membership by letter, fifteen were received from probation, and six were admitted on probation.—The concert held at this church in aid of Bush St. M. E. Church netted \$400.—Kentucky St. M. E. Church has completed a parsonage, at a cost of \$2000. It will be paid for before conference.—The church at Ventura "is in a very flourishing condition: forty persons have united with it, about two thousand dollars have been raised, and many important improvements made."—Rev. H. M. Sexton has removed from Iowa to Oregon, and Rev. J. H. Wythe Jr., who has spent a year at Drew Theological Seminary, has returned to this state.—The Methodist church at Hayward has received a fine church-bell.

We perceive, with much regret, that in the great fire at Iowa Hill, on Sunday, 8th inst., the Methodist church was burned.

The Churchman reports the following receipts to the various funds of the Episcopal church in this state, for the 1st quarter of the present diocesan year: Diocesan Fund (for support of the Bishop) \$1496.00: Convention Fund (for expenses at the annual assemblies of the church) \$199.79: Missionary Fund \$1100.35. The last of these needs \$500 more, the second \$550 more, and the first "a large amount." "A church without a bishop" gains in the matter of economy at least.—The friends of the Rev. Wm. P. Tucker, late Rector of St. Augustine's College, have had a beautiful solid silver pitcher and salver manufactured by Vanderslice & Co., of this city, for presentation to him as a token of their esteem. Mr. Tucker went east a few weeks ago, and the gift will be forwarded to his address.—Rev. Edward P. Gray, Rector at Redwood City, complains not without good reason that "the summer visitors on Sunday keep some from church, who might otherwise attend. This is a crying evil which bears hard on the country clergy within visiting distance of the city."

Eastern and Foreign.

NOTES AND ITEMS.—A St. Louis correspondent of the *Christian Observer* remarks: "Perhaps it may serve to console you Louisville brethren, for the loss of Dr. Wilson, to learn that the St. Louis Presbytery, of the Southern Church, had the pleasure of welcoming back amongst them, at a late meeting, Rev. Dr. James H. Brooks.—Since leaving his pastorate in Brooklyn, Prof. Patton has thrown aside his manuscript, and talks to the people with a free conversational manner. Those who had heard him previously, reported a great increase of interest and effectiveness from this change.—The cable announces the death of Athanasius Josue Coquerel, an eminent French Protestant clergyman of the extreme 'liberal' school. He was born at Amsterdam in 1820, and studied at Geneva and Strasbourg.—Dr. Bonar testified at the Moody and Sankey farewell meeting: Without any doubt, at least 7000 souls were gathered in last year in Glasgow. All the ministers are agreed that at least 7000 have been added to the Church membership in that city. The work there was still going on, and they were reaching the lower orders of society.—The Rev. John G. Fackler, formerly of San Francisco, has resigned the pastoral charge of the First Presbyterian Church of St. Joseph, Mo.—Rev. E. E. Hoss, who went from the Holston Conference, two years ago, to the Pacific Coast, has been called by Bishop Marvin to supply the pulpit of Mount Vernon Church, Washington City.—The Rev. Edward Bacon, son of Dr. Bacon, of New Haven, declines a call to the Orange, N. J. church, but accepts one to the Springfield, Ill., church.—Dr. H. M. Dexter and Rev. William M. Thayer have been discussing the question of wine drinking by Christ.—We are surprised at the statement that the last year's receipts from the churches of the American Home Missionary Society fell short of those of the year previous over \$36,000. Had it not been for curtailment and for special legacies, the Society would have been crippled. Are our California churches raising larger amounts than last year? We fear not.—Rev. W. H. Savage, brother of Minot J., takes his brother's place in the church at Hannibal, Mo.—Rev. J. B. Seabury, lately at Berkeley, will be installed over John Street Church, Lowell, Mass., in September.—A Sabbath-school in Chelsea, Mass., is taking a two weeks' vacation. Really, vacations are becoming a serious evil.

MISSIONARY BOARDS IN DEBT.—Our missionary Boards and Societies seem to be in great embarrassment. Thus, the American Board needed \$185,000 in July and August to close its financial year without a debt.—The Board of Foreign Missions of the Presbyterian Church found that the receipts of last year were \$38,000 less than the expenditures, and the present year they will need \$95,000 more than was received last year.—The American Missionary Association is curtailing its expenses as much as possible, so as not to contract the work which it ought rather to enlarge.—The American Education Society was unable to make appropriation to its students for July.—The Southern Baptist Board of Missions is moving heavily with its work.

ENGLISH INDEPENDENTS AND MR. BEECHER.—The movement inaugurated in London by Rev. Dr. Parker, and countenanced by Rev. Drs. Raleigh and Allon, in the name of English Congregationalists, to express their "continued confidence and unabated love" toward Mr. Beecher, is far from meeting the universal approval of that large and influential body of Christians.

BY THE SEA-SHORE.—This is the second week of the camp-meeting at the PACIFIC GROVE RETREAT, near Monterey, and letters from friends who have gone there speak in most glowing terms of their enjoyment thus far. "It is an Arcadian sort of a place, and is the very essence of quiet. The intensities of fashion would probably die here of ennui the second week; but the lover of nature—whoever delights to put the busy world away, and have what the German calls his *Traumerei*, will find it as enjoyable a place as he ever set foot in. The railway does not clatter here, and ostentatious fashion does not care to come here. Peaceful, restful, the days have many more hours than in the city, and they melt into night as the pink heart of a tea-rose fades to white. The stars are larger and brighter than they are elsewhere. At night the mountains seem to kneel down in great praying circles, the valleys are full of silvery mist, and the low moon sends witching glances through the trees." Do our readers ask, How to get there? See the card on this page.

Special Notices.

KNABE'S PIANO FORTES.—Unrivalled in reputation for quality of tone, perfect action, and great durability. They have taken eighty-five Gold Medals and Premiums, and are strongly endorsed and used by the best families, and highest musical critics of this country and Europe. Our readers in want of a good Piano had better call on, or send for a descriptive circular to, Mr. Wm. H. Knight, the obliging and gentlemanly manager of the Music Department of A. L. Bancroft & Co., general agents for the Knabe for the Pacific Coast.

The model horse shoeing shop in Oakland, is on Twelfth St., near the Grand Central, and Mr. Geo. S. Kittredge, a polite and courteous gentleman, is the manager of this branch of the Good-enough Horse Shoeing Society. For six months now he has kept the understandings of our horse in good order, with marked benefit to the horse, and we heartily recommend him to our friends. A "Good-enough" horse shoe for us hereafter.

PACIFIC PURCHASING AGENCY.—For the purpose of facilitating communication between the readers of THE PACIFIC and its advertisers, we have concluded to offer our services gratuitously to all, in the purchase of any article for sale in San Francisco; also in answering any reasonable inquiry in relation to anything in the market. As these services are offered gratuitously, all letters must be accompanied with stamp for return answer. Orders should be very explicit, stating how articles are to be sent; and must contain stamps for prepayment of postage, if articles are to be forwarded by mail.

IS COSTS NOTHING TO EXAMINE the beautiful French China, Crockery and Glassware of our friends B. Nathan & Co., 540 Kearny street, but it might save you a great deal in the cost of buying it, if you go there now. They are about to enter their new store 130 Sutter street, and to save removal they offer extraordinary inducements. Attentive to customers, wholesome, honest, and enterprising, no wonder the ladies love to patronize a place where they can find everything and are treated so politely.

COLGATE'S SOAPS.—A large invoice of this famous Soap has just arrived at J. G. Hodges & Co., corner of Sacramento and Sansome sts., the Agents for the Manufacturers. It is hardly necessary for us to recommend the quality, perfume, and style of these Soaps, as they are generally recognized as being the best American manufacture, but this invoice is really something extraordinary, and we advise our readers to call and see it. This soap is extensively used in California, and the demand is steadily increasing. Our friend Louis H. Bonestell is the efficient and courteous manager of the concern.

STRIKINGLY BEAUTIFUL PORTRAITS.—Always progressive, G. D. Morse, the popular proprietor of the Palace of Art at 417 Montgomery street, has made further important improvements in photography and is now producing various styles of portraits of extraordinary beauty. The finish is more brilliant, the light and shade being introduced with greater artistic effect, and the features more clearly shown. Never before has anything equal to them been issued by a photographic gallery in this or any other city, and the admiration they excite is unexampled. All the artists of this celebrated establishment, as well as the proprietor, are emulous to excel in their respective departments, and being talented and accomplished, produce the most beautiful results.

NOT A MILLIONAIRE.

An erroneous idea prevails that DR. ABORN is a millionaire, and that he does not, in consequence, care for patients unless they are able to reward him handsomely for his time and services. This is both untrue and a negative representation. The truth is, DR. ABORN is not a millionaire, all statements to the contrary notwithstanding; and he has the strongest possible reasons, even from the standpoint of self interest, to treat all classes of patients to the best of his well known skill and ability. No matter, therefore, however moderate may be the circumstances of those who may wish to consult him, he extends to them the same careful treatment as if they were able to pay him the very largest fees. Certain adverse reports have worked greatly to his disadvantage, in addition to preventing invalids from applying to him for treatment of their distressing maladies. In fact, many who are dead might now be living and in the full enjoyment of health if they had not permitted themselves to be weakly dissuaded from consulting DR. ABORN on account of his alleged indifference to the cases of comparatively poor patients. The truth is, the Doctor does not make any distinction between wealthy and other patients, and there is abundant evidence to convince all who wish to investigate the facts that he is no respecter of persons in regard to money resources, and that he treats all alike in the interest of health, which he regards as the supreme object of a true physician's practice. He desires once for all to say that his charges, instead of being high, as his unsuccessful rivals are wont to allege, are exceedingly moderate, and that the afflicted, no matter what their circumstances may be, have every encouragement to apply to him for treatment.

Go to Oregon!

No Droughts, no Storms, no Cold Winters or Hot Summers in Oregon.

OREGON IS THE
Finest Farming Country
In the World.

It has never experienced a failure of crops. Mean temperature: Spring, 62°; Summer, 67°; Autumn, 68°; Winter, 39°. Average Rainfall, 44 inches.

Pleanty of
Government Land,
—AND—
Cheap Railroad Land in Oregon.

RAILROAD LAND
Sold for Greenbacks.

Go to Oregon!

For further information, apply at the office of the STATE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION for Oregon, 504 BATTERY ST., Opposite the Custom House, San Francisco, where information concerning the resources of Oregon and Washington Territory, maps and pamphlets can be procured free of charge.

ADVERTISE

Why not? Is it because you don't think it pays? It always pays, if done judiciously and in a style to command attention. The first requires much careful thought; the last a skillful and thorough compositor, and a large assortment of means but few weekly papers in San Francisco have this latter commodity, and for want of space the daily papers as seldom use display type.

A provision firm advertises in one of the weekly papers thus:

SMITH & BROWN,
Provision & Commission Merchants,
Dealers in
Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Lard, Smoked Meats, Etc.

Now, who cares for Smith & Brown, or whose attention is attracted by seeing their names in print? Would it not answer the purpose much better for which men advertise, if their specialty were set up thus:

To Save
REMOVAL!

The undersigned, intending to occupy their NEW STORE,

130 Sutter Street,

About the FIRST OF SEPTEMBER, previous to that time offer

Extraordinary Inducements

To parties in need of

FRENCH CHINA!

GLASSWARE, ETC.

B. NATHAN & CO.,

540 Kearny St.,

Cor. of Sacramento.

If the public had to be told of the latest item of interest to every housekeeper in the land, THE PACIFIC, with its large and varied fonts of newest and most stylish job types, would excite general curiosity by the following lines:

The Best in the World.
TRY IT!



The following unsolicited testimonial, from an entire stranger to us, is worth more than hundreds of solicited or purchased puff:

EUREKA, January 27, 1876.
MR. BARTON: Sir.—I take pleasure in writing this note to you to let you know that I have been cooking in the principal towns in California for the past ten years, and I can say that your Yeast Powder is the best that I ever used in that time or any other time. I have been cooking for twenty years. You can publish this if you wish.
Yours respectfully,
MR. G. BAYLEY,
Eureka, Humboldt Bay.

For the greater convenience of purchasers,
BARTON'S YEAST POWDER
Is put up in packages of one-quarter pound, one, two, five, ten, and twenty pounds, respectively.
Manufactured, 211 and 213 Sacramento Street.

If the attention of the ladies is desired to one of the most costly dry goods stores on Market street, THE PACIFIC has it thus:

722 722
A Full Assortment
—OF—
BOYS' CLOTHING,

To be had constantly at

J. H. HEITMANN'S,

—ALSO—
Dry and Fancy Goods,

AT
722 Market St. 722

Between Kearny and Dupont.

And so on, we could exemplify *ad infinitum*.

A word to the wise is sufficient.

ADVERTISE!

Do it extensively; make the proper selection of newspapers, and don't omit in that selection THE PACIFIC. It is one of the oldest weekly papers on the coast; its circulation is larger than any other of its class; it numbers among its subscribers the best portion of the reading public—people who have money to spend—and if you don't feel up to the work in composing your own advertisement, express your wishes to the Advertising Agent of THE PACIFIC, who will do his best to help you, and make the advertisement what it should be—effective.

Some people think that advertisements are not read. The trouble is, they are often set up in such poor style that they are never seen unless specially sought for. An advertisement of "Clerk Wanted," handsomely displayed, as only THE PACIFIC can display it, will, we believe, bring two or three hundred letters in a single day, and postage stamps enough to more than pay for the cost of the insertion will be enclosed for answers which are never sent, as the writing of so many would be too great a tax on the advertiser. Find out what the people want, tell them of it through THE PACIFIC, and you can make a fortune—if you

ADVERTISE
IN "THE PACIFIC."
ADVERTISE

THE RELIABLE AND UNSURPASSED KNABE PIANO.

Square, Grand, And Upright.
Peerless in Tone, Action, and Durability.

THESE INSTRUMENTS HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION THROUGHOUT THE GREAT music centers of Europe and America, for quality of tone, perfect action, thorough workmanship, and extraordinary durability. Such eminent authority as Thalberg, Gottschalk, Strakosky, Marmontel, Vieuxtemps, John Frame, Wolfsohn, Charles Fradel, Schultz, Beuthen, Groschuth, De Polina, Stah, Heller, Taus, De Vries, Kunkel, Webster, Zellner, and many others, have pronounced the KNABE PIANO equal in every respect to the best instruments manufactured in Europe or America, and superior in some important features to any other. The KNABE PIANOS have been manufactured about 80 years, and are found to withstand the effects of the most trying climates, whether characterized by extreme changes of heat and cold, or of dryness and moisture. Every instrument fully warranted. For illustrated Catalogue and Price Lists, apply to

A. L. BANCROFT & CO.,
MUSIC DEPARTMENT, NO. 723 MARKET STREET, SAN FRANCISCO.

THE PRINCE ORGANS.

The Parlor and Church Organs and Melodeons manufactured by Geo. A. Prince & Co. are the most popular in use. Over 65,000 of these instruments are now in use in various parts of the world. They are absolutely unrivalled in quality of tone, durability, beauty of design and workmanship. In price they defy competition. Call and see them, or send for circular.

Sheet Music and Music Books—a Full Assortment in the Music Warehouses of
A. L. BANCROFT & CO., 723 Market St., San Francisco.

1810. 1875.



Agents in all the Principal Cities and Towns of the Coast.

No. 313 CALIFORNIA STREET.

1810. 1875.

Great Gathering at the Sea Shore, MONTEREY BAY.

A Grand Opportunity for Recreation and Enjoyment.

Pacific Grove Retreat Association.

M. E. CHURCH ENCAMPMENT GROUNDS

On the Bay of Monterey.

A suitable and desirable resort for enjoying summer vacations and for sea bathing; is one of the pleasantest places on the Pacific coast, and is now open to the public and for camping parties. Tent pitched and set up on one hour's notice.

The First Annual State Camp Meeting of this Association commences August 8th, and closes on the 29th of August.

Excursion Tickets can be had at two-thirds the usual rates, for the round trip, good for three days before the meeting commences and three days after it closes. The usual camp baggage and tent carried free of charge from all the stations of the California Pacific, Central Pacific, in California, and Southern Pacific Railroads, and the Monterey and Salinas Valley Railroad. Baggage and tents from stations on the Central Pacific Railroad can only be checked at San Jose, where they will be re-checked to Salinas. Similar manner from stations on California Pacific Railroad checked only to San Francisco. It will be necessary for the owners to attend to the transfer of their baggage from the California Pacific Railroad steamer landing to the depot of the Southern Pacific Railroad in San Francisco, where same will be re-checked to Salinas. All baggage will be re-checked at Salinas for Monterey, without expense, owners seeing to the transfer. Also by the steamships of Goodall, Nelson & Perkins, from San Francisco to Monterey. Tickets must be countersigned by the Secretary on the ground. Board can be had at the camp meeting on the grounds for \$8 per week, board by the day for \$1, and by the meal for 50 cents. Ministers of all denominations and their wives will have board at half rates. There are lodging accommodations in abundance, and for eating and residence purposes can be had from, and all information will be furnished by

Monterey, July 28th, 1876.

Secure a

HOMESTEAD

WITH AN INCOME!

Raisin Culture!

Fruit Drying!

The most profitable and delightful Industry in California.

ONLY NINE HOURS' RIDE FROM SAN FRANCISCO BY RAIL.

300 Twenty-Acre Farms, at \$1,000 each.

TERMS: \$100 CASH; \$19.50 per month for sixty months, and \$150 at the end of the time, unless the income pays it before—will buy a twenty-acre farm in the

CENTRAL CALIFORNIA COLONY,

NEAR FRESNO,

On the Central Pacific Railroad, improved as follows: The whole tract, 4,000 acres, will be inclosed with a tight fence. Twenty-three miles of road will be laid out within it, and lined with choice shade trees. Water for irrigation will be brought to the land within sixty days from Kings River. The water is purchased with the land. Two acres of choice Raisin Vines will be set out on each twenty-acre farm. A nursery will be established, and additional vines, or the more valuable fruit trees, will be set out by special contract on very moderate terms. The land is the best for the purpose in California, and the climate is especially favorable to the business of Fruit Drying.

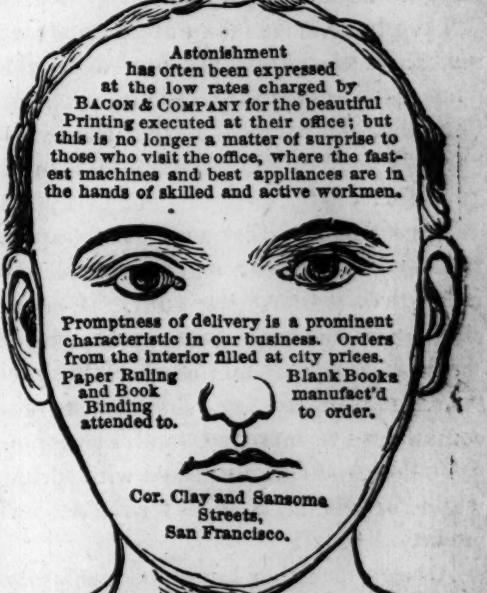
Those wishing to locate immediately upon the property can do so, and cultivate the same to suit themselves, the Company carrying out their original plan of planting the two acres of vines, in addition to the shade and fruit trees.

Pamphlets, maps, and particulars at the California Immigrant Union Office, No. 2 WHEAT ST., SAN FRANCISCO.

WM. H. MARTIN, General Agent.

DIXON & PAYMONVILLE, Agents, Fresno.

July 28th



Dr. Aborn,
THE EMINENTLY SUCCESSFUL
PHYSICIAN.

Until he retires from active practice in a short time, will receive a limited number of patients daily, from 10:30 A. M. to 8 P. M., and from 6 to 7:30 P. M.

CONSUMPTION,

Asthma, Bronchitis, Osena, and Catarrh,

DEAFNESS,

—AND—
All Diseases of the Eye and Ear,

And obstinate chronic diseases generally, embracing also

HEART, LIVER, STOMACH, NERVOUS DISEASES, AND BROKEN-DOWN CONSTITUTIONS,

Are the class of maladies which are successfully treated by

DR. ABORN,

Corner of Post and Kearny streets, after the ordinary methods have failed.

Retirement from Active Practice.

DR. ABORN will retire, in the course of a few months, from active practice for awhile.

MUTUALLY DESIRABLE.

It would be more agreeable to the Doctor if persons who desire to consult him would satisfy themselves as to his skill and successful mode of treatment before calling. This would tend to remove misapprehensions and all necessity for explanations.

SEVERAL HUNDREDS

Of testimonials from well known citizens have been published in behalf of the suffering; also a list of references, embracing some of our most prominent residents, whose names have been given that the most skeptical may, with all others, have every opportunity of satisfying themselves that the peculiarly successful scientific method of treatment adopted by Dr. Aborn is everything it is represented to be. Evidence has accumulated in proof of this, grateful testimonials of remarkable cures being still daily received by him. Many of these are contained in the pamphlets and papers published by him for gratuitous distribution.

Agency for

COLGATE'S EXTRA FINE

Toilet Soap,

HANDKERCHIEF EXTRACTS,

—AND—
Toilet Waters,

At Manufacturers' Prices.

A trial will convince every one of their superior quality.

JOHN G. HODGE & CO.,

Wholesale Stationers,

327, 329, and 331 Sansome Street,

SAN FRANCISCO.

Home Circle.

Pacific Grove Retreat.

Excursions to the sea-side have become a pleasant and popular element in American life, both secular and religious. "Far from the noisy din of human strife, Where hurried feet dash through the mart of trade, Where Ocean's song blends with the forest's shade."

But there are others who need recreation as much as the tired, care-worn business man; the soul needs recuperation as well as the body; and christian watering places are to be regarded among the religious movements of the age.

The church should have its vacations as well as the schools—the pastor and Sunday-school need rest, recreation, change of place. But most places of resort are schools of dissipation and sin, and cost too much for average people, and christian men with their families are compelled to stay at home, or provide other places of resort more in harmony with christian intelligence and religious experience. Out of this fell necessity has grown this enterprise.

The object of this Pacific Retreat is recreation.—Recreation in its highest and best sense; not dissipation, or sinful indulgence, or extravagant living, but rest, relaxation, and recuperation of the whole man—the intellectual, social, and religious. There is life in fresh air, inspiration in the green woods, rest in the sighing pines and in the lullaby of the sea. Here the weary brain and irritated nerves may be reinvigorated and the whole man toned up.

The location of this most desirable place of resort is on the Monterey Bay, two miles north west of the old Spanish town, Monterey. The climate is the most delightful in the state, free from chilly fogs and cold winds. One hundred acres have been set apart by the Association, sloping to the southeast. The grounds are covered with a beautiful growth of pine, which extends to the beach, which has a coast line of two-thirds of a mile, affording an opportunity for surf bathing not excelled anywhere.

They have been laid out with great taste, and are admirably suited to the purposes of recreation. Avenues, parks, fountains, and cottages, give it an atmosphere of cultivated, christian taste, and quiet life.

Improvements.—Five acres are set apart to religious purposes, and are to be formally dedicated August 15th. A capacious stand has been erected and seats of the most approved and comfortable pattern are all ready and sufficient to accommodate twenty-five hundred people.

The grounds are furnished with spring water, conducted in pipes for the accommodation of all.

A large boarding house, conveniently located, and well conducted at the most liberal rates, and under the care of the Association, supplies the wants of the temporary or permanent resident.

The accommodations for sleeping are admirable. A variety store, fruit stand, barber shop, and meat market, etc., with all the facilities for wholesome, agreeable living, have been provided by the Association.

Recreation.—Social Life.—An opportunity is afforded for friends from different parts of the State, and elsewhere, to meet together in a healthy and beautiful spot, accessible by sea voyage or rail, at reduced rates of fare, and the lowest possible price of living. Here families may spend a few weeks each year, free from the cares of life and restraints of society; the hot, malarious district may be exchanged for the salubrious sea-side, and friends meet together under the most favorable circumstances.

Pleasure-Seeking.—Besides the usual sports that are innocent and healthful, there are pleasant drives, hunting, and fishing. The bay is the resort of the finny tribe, from the shrimp to the whale a hundred feet long. Every few days the fishermen capture one or more of the leviathans of the deep, by throwing the harpoon and firing a bomb from their whale-boats. These scenes, so very rare, and producing the greatest excitement, may be witnessed from the rocks along the beach.

Religious Privileges.—Arrangements have been perfected for holding a camp-meeting three weeks during every year, when the best talent of the state and continent may be expected, with the most approved methods of religious effort.

The Association has no religious specialty or hobby, but will labor for the promotion of the kingdom of God in the conversion of men. The Sunday-school will be a prominent feature in the religious exercises, in which all religious people may participate.

Arrangements have been made for the clergy of all denominations to pass over the line of travel at reduced rates,

and also to share all the privileges of the Association.

The place is new—only four weeks old. About thirteen or fourteen thousand dollars have been expended, and much praise is due to the liberality and energy of Bro. Jacks and the good taste of Bro. J. W. Ross.

Camping privileges during the Camp Meeting are free, and all persons coming with their teams will find ample accommodations.

Hearers Want Help.

Brooke Hertford said before the Unitarian Assembly in Boston, the other day, that the best bit of council he ever got was from a layman one Sunday at Sheffield, when he had been preaching a sermon about the pomps and vanities of this world, laying it on pretty strong. When we are young ministers, he said, the thing we are very fond of doing is rasing the sins of society, and it is about the cheapest and easiest thing to do; and I had been doing it that morning, and as I was going home my friend and neighbor said to me, "Now, Hertford, that is all true you have been telling us this morning. It is all true; we deserve it all, but at the same time it is not a bit of use." And then he went on to say this. He said, "When we poor fellows go to your church Sunday morning, we have been striving and toiling all the week. We have not done all the things we should do, and we have done some things we should not do, and we know that. But we have been trying to make some sort of a stand-up fight with the temptations and trials of the world, and go there weary in brain and heart, and perhaps in hand; and what we want is not condemning and rasing; we want a little help." That was the word I think that most has kept in my heart, and most has helped me, of any word I ever got in my life, and it came from one of my congregation; and ever since, when I stand up on Sunday morning and look upon my people, that word comes into my mind, and I think if I can say a word to cheer and help and encourage, that is a sufficient reward to rest upon the ministry.

Gems of Thought.

Love is of such superlative worth that it is more honorable to be its victim than its conqueror.

The human soul, like the water of the salt sea, becomes fresh and sweet in rising to the sky.

When the guilty acknowledges his fault he saves the only thing worth the trouble of saving—honor.

The dungeon is a horoscope in which the criminal finds the reflection of his past life.

He who receives a good turn should never forget; he who does one should never remember it.

The habit of always being employed is a great safeguard through life, as well as essential to the culture of every virtue.

There is a motherhood in the infinite; creation is a miracle in full bloom; she perfects her grandeur by her goodness.

PRAISE THEM.—Children are often spoiled because they do not get credit for what they do well. Of course they get their due; but of praise, never. They do something which they feel to be praiseworthy, but it is not noticed. When a child takes pains to do well, it feels itself paid for every endeavor by praise, and the most unsophisticated child knows when praise is due.

Most men, in coming to Jesus, like Nicodemus, come in the night. They make of it a more difficult thing than it actually is. Shutting their eyes—looking inwardly upon themselves—they grope for him who is held up high on a radiant cross, so that all the world might see him. Let us not, in this way, shut out our chance for salvation.

The population of the city of Charleston, S. C., is estimated at 24,000 whites, and 26,000 blacks and colored. Official records for the past year show the following figures; The number of whites still-born was 26; number of blacks and colored still-born 147; white children under one year old died 166; black and colored children under one year 452; adult whites died 718; adult blacks and colored 1,230.

—The inconsistencies of our orthography are something fearful to contemplate. T-o-n-g-u-e spells "tongue," and the man that first spelled it so should have been hanged. A-c-h-e spells "ache," and that is all you can make out of it. E-i-g-h-t spells "eight," no matter how you deprecate the idea; and that a-i-s-l-e spells "aisle," and f-e-i-g-n "feign," is enough to make anybody smother, if the effort were not too painful.

There were only 2,000 miles of railroad constructed in the United States last year, being a little less than one-third the average of the preceding five years.

Female Society.

It is better for you to pass an evening once or twice a week in a lady's drawing-room, even though the conversation is slow, and you know the girl's song by heart, than in a club, a tavern, or a pit of a theater. All amusements of youth to which virtuous women are not admitted, rely on it, are deleterious in their nature. All men who avoid female society have dull perceptions, and are stupid, or have gross tastes, and revolt against what is pure. Your club swaggers, who are sucking the butts of billiard cues all night, call female society insipid. Poetry is uninspiring to a jockey; beauty has no charms for a blind man; music does not please a poor beast who does not know one tune from another; but as a pure epicure is hardly tired of water-cresses and brown bread and butter, I protest, I can sit for a whole night talking with a well-regulated, kindly woman about her girl Fanny or her boy Frank, and like the evening's entertainment. One of the great benefits a man may derive from a woman's society is that he is bound to be respectful to her. The habit is of great good to your moral man, depend upon it. Our education makes us the most eminently selfish men in the world.

Tribute to a Mother.

Children, look in those eyes, listen to that dear voice, notice the feeling of a single touch that is bestowed upon you by that gentle hand! Make much of while you have the most precious of all gifts, a loving mother. Read the unfathomable love in those eyes; the kind anxiety of that tone and look, however slight your pain. In after life you may have friends; but never will you have again the inexpressible love and gentleness lavished upon which none but a mother bestows. Often do I sigh in my struggles with the dark, uncaring world, for the sweet, deep security I felt when, of an evening, nestling in her bosom, listening to some quiet tale suitable for my age, read in her tender and untiring voice. Never can I forget her sweet glances cast upon me when I appeared asleep; never her kiss of peace at night. Years have passed away since we laid her beside my father in the old churchyard; and still her voice whispers from the grave and her eye watches over me, as I visit spots long since hallowed to the memory of my mother.

Beauty or Brains.

If it was optional with all women to be intelligent or beautiful, but forbidden to be both, which of the two gifts, beauty or brains would the majority of the sex prefer? This is a delicate question; but if you put to vote we are inclined to think that beauty would carry the day. Men bow down to feminine loveliness, but as a rule they all fight shy of feminine wisdom. Some of them even seem to regard it with jealousy, as an infringement on their prerogative. It is true that several tough old philosophers have inveighed against the influence of beauty, stigmatizing it as "short-lived tyranny," a "delicate fraud," a "mere accident of nature," and the like; but the probability is that these caustic fellows had made bids for it in vain, and that the acidity of temper they displayed was ascribable to "sour grapes."

How to choose a Wife.

That young lady will make a good wife who does not apologize when you find her at work in the kitchen, but continues at her task until it is finished.

When you hear a lady say, "I shall attend church and wear my old bonnet and waterproof cloak, for I fear we shall have a rain storm," depend upon it she will make a good wife.

When a daughter remarks, "Mother, I would not hire help, for I can assist you to do all the work in the kitchen," set it down that she will make somebody a good wife.

When you overhear a young lady saying to her father, "Don't purchase a very expensive or showy dress for me, but one that will wear best," you may be certain she will make a good wife.

THINNING CORN.—Prof. Roberts, of the Cornell University, made some experiments in growing corn upon the college farm last season, the results of which are valuable. He planted three plots of three-sixteenths of an acre each with corn, and thinned the hills in one lot to three stalks, another to four stalks to a hill; the third was not thinned.

The first plot yielded at the rate of 160 bushels, the second 125 bushels, and the third 106 bushels (of ears) to the acre. Mr. Roberts states, as the results of many experiments prior to these at the Iowa Agricultural College, that the heaviest crops of corn were made by growing three stalks to the hill, and that two stalks to a hill will produce more than five stalks.

IRON VESSELS.—The substitution of iron for wooden vessels is starting up the great ship-yards at Chester Wilmington, and Port Richmond on the Delaware, where the raw material of coal and iron are so easy and cheap access, is doing much towards centering this great industry in the suburbs of Philadelphia.

LET THE PEOPLE SPEAK.

MANHATTAN, Kan.

R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—Your Favorite Prescription has done my wife a world of good. She has taken nearly two bottles and has felt better the past two weeks than at any time in the past two years. No more periodical pains; none of the aching back or dragging sensation in her stomach she has been accustomed to for several years. I have so much confidence in it that I would be perfectly willing to warrant to certain customers of ours who would be glad to get hold of relief at any expense. I have tried many Patent Medicines, but have never had any occasion to extol one before.

Very truly yours,

GEO. B. WHITING.

Mrs. E. R. DALY, Metropolis, Ill., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—My sister is using the Favorite Prescription with great benefit."

MARY ANN FRISBIE, Lehman, Pa., writes: "Dr. R. V. Pierce—What I have taken of your medicine has been of more benefit to me than all others and hundreds of doctors' bills."

Dr. Pierce's Favorite Prescription is sold by dealers in medicines generally.

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For Best Square Grand Piano,

Best Boudoir Piano exhibited at State Fair, 1874.

(Signed) R. T. YARNOLD,

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TENTH

Industrial Exhibition

UNDER THE AUSPICES

OF THE

Mechanics' Institute,

Will be opened to the public at the Industrial Fair Building, Eighth street, between Market and Mission, on

Tuesday, August 17th, 1875,

At 11 A. M., with the usual ceremonies.

THE HON. W. J. SHAW

Will deliver the Opening address. By the addition of the new Horticultural Department 20,000 feet exhibition space have been added to the building.

There is no charge for exhibitory room, and steam power is furnished free.

J. H. GILMORE, Superintendent, or J. H. CULVER, Secretary, at Mechanics' Institute, 37 Post St., will promptly answer all inquiries, personally or by letter.

Double Season Tickets (Gentleman and Lady), \$5.00

Single Season Tickets, \$3.00

Children's Season Tickets, \$1.00

Single admission, 50 Cents

Fair open from 10 A. M. to 5 P. M., and from 7 P. M. to 10 P. M., each day, except Sundays.

By order Board of Managers,

W. J. SHAW, President.

RADWAY'S R. R.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

CURES THE WORST PAINS

In from One to Twenty Minutes.

NOT ONE HOUR

after reading this advertisement send any one

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF IS A CURE FOR

It was the first and is

The Only Pain Remedy

that instantly cures the most excruciating pains, always

inflammation, and cures Consumption, whether of the

Lungs, Stomach, Bowels, or other glands or organs, by

one application.

IN FROM ONE TO TWENTY MINUTES

no matter how violent or excruciating the pain the

RHEUMATISM, Red-ridden, Ischem, Crippled, Nervous,

Headache, or prostrated with disease may suffer.

RADWAY'S READY RELIEF

WILL AFFORD INSTANT EASE

INFLAMMATION OF THE BLADDER

INFLAMMATION OF THE LUNGS

CONGESTION OF THE LIVER

SORE THROAT, DIFFICULT BREATHING

SPITTING OF THE HEART

HYSTERIC, CROUP, DIPHTHERIA

HEADACHE, TOOTHACHE, RHEUMATISM

COLD CHILLS, AGUE CHILLS

The application of the Ready Relief to the part or

parts where the pain or difficulty exists will afford ease

and comfort.

Twenty drops in half a tumbler of water will in a few

moments cure CRAMPS, SPASMS, SOUR STOMACH,

DIARRHEA, RIGIDITY OF THE BOWELS,

DYSENTERY, COLIC, WIND IN THE BOWELS,

and all other ailments.

Travelers should always carry a bottle of Radway's

Ready Relief with them. It is a new drop in water.

It cures all other ailments as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

Fifty cents per bottle. Sold by Druggists.

FEVER AND AGUE cured for fifty cents. There is

not a remedial agent in this world that will cure Fever

and Ague, and all other Malarious, Bilious, Stomach,

phlegm, Yellow, and other Fevers (added by RADWAY'S

Ready Relief) so quick as RADWAY'S READY RELIEF.

HEALTH! BEAUTY!!

STRONG AND PURE BLOOD—INCREASE

OF THE GREAT PULPIT PUMP.

BEAUTIFUL COMPLEXION SECURED TO ALL.

DR. RADWAY'S

SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT

HAS MADE THE MOST ASTONISHING CURES;

THE BODY UNDERGOES, UNDER THE IN-

FLUENCE OF THIS TRULY WONDERFUL

MEDICINE, THAT

Every Day an Increase in Flesh

and Weight is Seen and Felt.

THE GREAT PULPIT PUMP.

Every drop of the SARSAPARILLIAN RESOL-

VENT communicates through the Blood, Sweat, Urine,

and other fluids, and cleanses the system of the waste

of it repairs the wastes of the body with new and sound

material. Scrophulous, Syphilis, Consumption, Glandular

disease, Ulcers in the Throat, Mouth, Tumors, Nodes in

the Glands and other parts of the system, Sore Eyes,

Strumous Discharges from the Ears, and the worst

forms of Skin disease, Eruptions, Fever Sores, Scald

Head, Ring Worm, Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Acne, Black

Spots, Worms in the Flesh, Tumors, Cancer in the

Womb, and all weakening and painful discharges, Night

Sweats, Loss of Sleep, and all wastes of the life principle,

are within the remedial range of this wonderful Modern

Chemistry, and a few days' use will prove to any

person using it for either of these forms of disease its

positive power to cure them.

Literary Notices.

AUTOBIOGRAPHY OF THOMAS GUTHRIE, D.D., and Memoirs by his sons, Rev. David K. Guthrie and Charles G. Guthrie, M. A. In two volumes. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers. 2d vol. 494 pp.

This second volume of Guthrie's Memoirs commences with the breaking out of the disruption in the Church of Scotland. This event began to occur in 1834, when Guthrie was thirty-five years old. He became personally involved in the conflict five years afterwards, and was, of course, among the noble company who filed out of St. Andrew's Church, with Chalmers at the head, on the memorable 18th of May, 1843. In the second chapter of the present volume is told the story of Guthrie's raising the Manse Fund for the "outed" members of the Free Church. That year's work was wonderful, and it must have been satisfactory to him to look back upon it afterward; for "between the 9th day of July, 1845, when in Glasgow he addressed the first public meeting, and the first day of June, 1846, when he announced the result to the General Assembly, at Edinburgh, he must have traveled many thousands of miles." But what a result! When he first espoused the cause, the plan was to raise £50,000, and at some subsequent period to double that amount. But when Guthrie's report of his mission was given to the Assembly, he announced that the magnificent sum of £116,370 had been secured. Well might his brethren have rejoiced, and many ministers and authors must have regarded him as their greatest earthly benefactor. We have also detailed here the Ragged School enterprise, and the part which Dr. Guthrie took in that munificent reform. Interesting facts are given concerning his ministry. In 1850 he was obliged to take a colleague on account of ill health. When he had reached his fifty-fifth year his first book was issued. Not till he was forty-four or forty-five did he become a "total abstainer." From that time forward he was a foremost champion of the temperance cause. He advocated the national system as distinguished from the denominational scheme of Free Schools. Notices of his domestic and social habits enrich the latter portion of this volume. We find also accounts of his visits to men and places of mark in England and on the continent, and of his closing sickness.

These two volumes are full of suggestions to ministers. They depict a man whose power over an audience was very great, whose spirit was engaging and inspiring, and whose influence was thrown in behalf of all good works. The more we have to do with such men, the better for our piety, our manhood, and our ministration of every sort. The whole work is published at \$4.00, and is for sale in this city by A. Roman & Co.

THE CONGREGATIONAL QUARTERLY.—The July number has a sketch, with likeness, of Rev. James M. Bacon, of Essex, Mass. Dr. Ray Palmer contributes a paper on our Voluntary Societies for Christian Work. Pastor Buckingham gives us a picture and description of the South Congregational Church, Springfield, Mass. Pres. Sturtevant completes his view of the life and services of the late Theron Baldwin. In addition, is more than the usual miscellany. This beautifully printed periodical, which has had the grace of continuance for sixteen years or more, is published at Boston, by Christopher Cushing, at \$2.00 a year. It is almost indispensable to Congregational ministers.

RECEIVED.—The last discourse in the *Pacific Pulpit*, published by Charles F. Whitton, is by Robert Patterson, on "The Heart of God." No. 17, which preceded, contained a sermon by Rev. W. A. Scott, D.D. This periodical has now reached the 234th page of the first volume, and is a publication eminently "fit to be made."—*The Living Way*, Vol. VI, No. 7, is before us.—*The American Exchange and Review* is published in Philadelphia, and is specially devoted to Finance, Mining, Insurance, Transportation, Manufactures, Commerce, etc.—*The Missionary Herald*, Boston.—*The Home Missionary*, New York.—*The Pacific Medical and Surgical Journal*, San Francisco.

LITERARY NEWS.—X. Y. Z., the English correspondent of the N. Y. *Advocate* says: "One of the ablest and most cultivated men among the Nonconformists of this country is undoubtedly Mr. Dale, of Birmingham. Let me venture to direct the attention of my professional friends to his volume—a very large and handsome volume—on the Atonement, lately published."—George Eliot has another novel nearly ready for publication.—The new volume of the *Speaker's Commentary* is in part the product of Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury.

The Book-Buyer says: "He is a man who has raised himself, by his abilities alone, from being an assistant in the Bodleian Library to one of the highest positions in the English Church, and may reasonably look forward to a seat in the Episcopal chair."—Miss Evans (now Mrs. Wilson), the author of "Ben-lah," is said to have promised her husband that she will withdraw from the field of literature. She is reported to have cleared more than thirty thousand dollars by her writings.—It is painful to learn how little Keats was appreciated during life, and even ten years after his death, the woman he had loved with "a passion that killed him as surely as ever man was killed by love," could write to Mr. Dilke, when a memoir was proposed: "The kindest act would be to let him rest forever in the obscurity to which circumstances have condemned him!"—*The Contemporary Review* for July, containing Mr. Gladstone's article "Is the Church of England worth Preserving?" will probably reach a tenth edition.—Miss Julia Smith, one of the Glastonbury (Conn.) sisters, famous for their resistance to taxation, has fairly distanced the Bible Union and the Canterbury Commission in the work of Bible translation. She has completed, without assistance, a translation of the entire book from the original tongues, which is announced for publication.

EDUCATIONAL.

NOTES AND ITEMS.—One hundred and two young men graduated in the various departments of the Cumberland University, Lebanon, Tenn., viz.: Seventeen in the literary department; fifty-two in the law school; five in the theological department, and twenty-seven in the business department. Five in the divinity seems a small proportion for a denominational college.—Mrs. Wheeler, of New Haven, founds a graduate "Soldiers' Memorial Scholarship" in Yale College, to consist of \$10,000, in memory of her son, '55, who fell in the late war.—Mr. Ostrum, the stroke of the victorious crew at Saratoga, has supported himself at college by working at his trade as a carpenter, and by taking care of one of the Cornell College buildings.—The Hon. Asa Packer has recently made a present of thirty acres of land adjacent to the present grounds to Lehigh University. These lands, opposite Bethlehem, are enhancing in value, and the grounds of the University now comprise nearly one hundred acres.—Hon. Hannibal Hamlin has made a donation to the Colby University of \$1,000 for the benefit of the library fund.—The Trustees of the Wesleyan University at Middletown, have elected Cyrus D. Foss, D. D., of New York, President of that institution.

THE BAD SIDE OF THE COLLEGE REGATTA.—It is stated, so says the *Christian Intelligencer*, in one of our leading journals that a certain gambling house in Saratoga, preceding and during the recent races, was nightly crowded with students, the number present at one time being roughly estimated at one hundred. This, however, is only part of the evil. Throughout the country for days prior to and during the races, on the cars, in hotels, on the streets, and in other resorts where students congregate, betting on races was the order of the day. The writer has overheard students on the cars and in public streets, arranging individually and also clubbing their resources together for bets. They were "posted" by some "sure" hands as to probabilities and chances, and were learned in such matters as the overtraining, wind, weight, endurance, etc., of the contestants, and the merits of their several boats and crews. After the races the writer was again an involuntary listener to students on their return, as they were reciting their ventures in the betting arena, and counting up their gains and losses—principally losses.

THE VATICAN.—This word is often used, but there are many who do not understand its import. The term refers to a collection of buildings on one of seven hills of Rome, which covers a space of 1200 feet in length and 1000 feet in breadth. It is built on the spot once occupied by the garden of cruel Nero. It owes its origin to the Bishop of Rome, who, in the early part of the sixth century, erected a humble residence on its site. About the year 1160, Pope Eugenius rebuilt it on a magnificent scale. Innocent II., a few years afterwards, gave it up as a lodging to Peter II., King of Arragon. In 1305, Clement V., at the instigation of the King of France, removed the Papal See from Rome to Avignon, when the Vatican remained in a state of obscurity and neglect for more than 70 years. But soon after the return of the Pontifical Court to Rome, an event which had been so earnestly prayed for by poor Petrarch, and which finally took

place in 1376, the Vatican was put into a state of repair, again enlarged, and it was thenceforward considered as the regular palace and residence of the Popes, who, one after the other, added fresh buildings to it, and gradually encircled it with antiquities, statues, pictures and books, until it became the richest depository in the world. The library of the Vatican was commenced 1400 years ago. It contains 40,000 manuscripts, among which are some by Pliny, St. Thomas, St. Charles Borromeo, and many Hebrew, Syrian, Arabian, and Armenian Bibles. The whole of the immense buildings composing the Vatican are filled with statues found beneath the ruins of ancient Rome; with paintings by the masters, and with curious medals and antiquities of almost every description. When it is known that there have been exhumed more than 70,000 statues from the ruined temples and palaces of Rome, the reader can form some idea of the richness of the Vatican.

Old Dutch Proverbs.

We must row with the oars we have, and as we cannot order the wind we are obliged to sail with the wind that God gives. Patience and attention will bring us far. If a cat watches long enough at a mouse hole, the mouse shall not escape. Perseverance will obtain good cabbage and lettuce, where otherwise nothing but thistles will grow. The plowman must go up and down, and whatever else may be said there is no other but this long way to do the work well. Learn to sleep with one eye open. As soon as the chicken goes to roost, it is a good time for the fox. Fools always ask what time it is, but the wise know their time. Grind while the wind is fair, and if you neglect, do not complain of God's providence. God gives food to every bird, but he does not bring it to the nest; in like manner he gives us our daily bread, but by means of our daily work. Rise early; then the fisherman finds his worms. The dawn of day has gold in its mouth. He that lags behind in a road where many are driving will always be in a cloud of dust.

A Good Name.

A good name is above all price. Have you not found it so, you whose well-known virtues have placed you in a position which you occupy with feelings of commendable pride? And you whose fame has been the target of envious tongues, have not you seen a good name to be the only breastplate that is impervious to the poisoned shafts of calumny? Gold and talent, what are these without a character? A light to render darkness visible; a gilding, which, by contrast, makes the substance more revolting. Cherish it, then, all ye who possess it; guard it carefully—for, depend upon this, its purity once tarnished, the most unwearied effort will hardly restore it to its pristine luster. Let it attend you through the journey of life, crowning your days with peace and happiness. The rectitude which won it, will engrave upon your face a letter of recommendation to people of every nation and tongue. And when the treasure is no longer needful to you, it shall descend to your posterity, a legacy with which millions would not bear to be compared. A temporary advantage may be obtained through knavery, and soon lost; but a victory won by a good name lasts forever!

How to Preserve a Bouquet.

When you receive a bouquet, sprinkle it with fresh water; then put it into a vessel containing some soap-suds, which nourishes the roots and keeps the flowers as good as new. Take the bouquet out of the suds every morning, and put it in fresh water; keep it there a minute or two, then take it out and sprinkle the flowers lightly by the hand with pure water. Replace the bouquet in soap-suds, and the flowers will bloom as fresh as when gathered. The soap-suds needs to be changed every third day. By observing these rules, a bouquet may be kept bright and beautiful for at least one month, and will last longer in a passable state; but the attention to the fair, but frail creatures, as directed above, must be strictly observed, or "the late rose of summer" will not be "left blooming alone," but will perish.

Saving is Wealth.

One great cause of the poverty of the present day is the failure of our people to appreciate small things. They do not realize how a daily addition, be it ever so small, will soon make a large pile. If the young men and young women of to-day will only begin, and begin now to save a little from their earnings and plant it in the soil of some good savings bank, and weekly or monthly add their mite, they will wear a happy smile of competence when they reach middle life. Not only the desire but the ability to increase it will also grow. Let clerk and tradesman, laborer and artisan, make now and at once a beginning. Store up some of your youthful force and vigor for future contingency. Let parents teach their children to begin early to save. Begin at the fountain head to control the stream of extravagance—to choose between poverty and riches. Let our youth go on in the habits of extravagance for fifty years to come as they have for the fifty years past, and we shall have a nation of beggars, with a moneyed aristocracy. Let a generation of such as save in small sums be reared, and we shall be free from all want. Do not be ambitious for extravagant fortunes, but do seek that which is the duty of every one to obtain, independence and a comfortable home. Wealth, and enough of it, is within the reach of all. It is obtainable by one process, and by one only—saving.

A Popular clergyman says it is interesting to observe how many people go to the circus "just to please the children," and very curious to notice that sometimes it takes several able-bodied men and motherly women to look after one little boy or girl on such an occasion.

We let our blessings grow mouldy, and then call them curses.

EDUCATIONAL.

Washington College,
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THE SUMMER TERM OF THIS INSTITUTION will commence on
Thursday, July 29th, 1875.
For circulars and further information, address
S. S. HARMON, Principal.

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THIS WELL KNOWN INSTITUTION FOR young ladies will commence its next term
Wednesday, August 12th, 1875.
With its fine, commodious buildings, its ample grounds, and its large and efficient corps of Teachers, the Institution offers unrivalled advantages for a thorough and finished education.
All letters of inquiry, and all communications relative to admission, should be addressed to
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Brooklyn, Alameda County, Cal.

Napa Ladies' Seminary.
Napa, Napa County, Cal.

THE NEXT SESSION OF THIS SCHOOL WILL open on TUESDAY, August 24, 1875, and continue for twenty-two weeks.
Every possible effort is made by those in charge of the school to secure improvement of pupils in all departments.
Instruction in Piano-forte, Guitar, and Vocal Music, by a superior teacher. French taught by a competent teacher.
It is very desirable that pupils should be present at the opening of school—although they can enter at any time and be charged from the time of entrance.
For particulars of school, apply to
Miss S. F. McDONALD, Principal.

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WE CALL ATTENTION TO THE RANGE OF the Departments, embracing:
Academic, Commercial,
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Modern Language, Art.

The completeness of the courses of study:
The Academic Classical Course gives the student a thorough preparation for the University of California, or for any eastern institution. This course has received the special endorsement of the Professors of the University of California.

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Open in all departments to students of both sexes.
Separate buildings and grounds for Ladies' Department.
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A. E. KELLOGG, Jr.

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OF
WILD CHERRY.

COUGHS, HOARSENESS, INFLUENZA,
Sore Throat, Colds, Whooping-Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Asthma, Bleeding of the Lungs, and every affection of the Throat, Lungs and Chest, are speedily and permanently cured by the use of
Dr. Wistar's Balsam of Wild Cherry.
This well-known preparation does not dry up a cough and leave the cause behind, as is the case with most medicines, but it loosens and cleanses the lungs and allays irritation, thus removing the cause of the complaint.

CONSUMPTION CAN BE CURED by a timely resort to this standard remedy, as is proved by hundreds of testimonials received by the proprietors. None genuine unless signed I. BURG, S. W. FOWLER & SONS, Proprietors, Boston. Sold by DRUGGISTS, HOEFTER & CO., San Francisco, and by dealers generally. 25feb76

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IS THERE ANYTHING YOU WISH TO PURCHASE and don't know how or where to get it? Read the card of THE PACIFIC AGENCY on this page, write to C. A. Klose, state your wants, enclose a postage stamp for a reply, and he will inform you how and where it can be had, the cost of it, and will furnish it for you, if you desire it, without extra cost.

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Woodward's Garden is the most attractive place for picnics, not only for in San Francisco, but also for those who live in the country, and in neighboring towns and cities, and many excursions are being made to this beautiful and sight-seeing place. The bear-pit, the aquarium, and feeding the sea lions are some of the latest novelties.

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TO LEAD ALL COMPETITORS is the aim of the proprietors of the Wilson Shuttle Sewing Machine. It is founded on the very best principles known to the sewing machine science, and improvements in advance of all other sewing machines, are being adopted constantly. The Wilson is rapidly gaining the preference of all parties that are acquainted with sewing machines, and it has already taken the first rank among the first-class machines of this country; and its price, owing to its being manufactured where labor and material is much cheaper than in eastern cities, is fifteen dollars less than all other first-class machines. Machines will be delivered at any Railroad station in the country, free of transportation charges, if ordered through the Company's Branch House.

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Mine Owners.

Latest Invention.

New Method of Working Rebellious Ores without the Aid of Quicksilver.

R. J. KOHLER REDUCTION & REFINING WORKS COMPANY.

INCORPORATED APRIL 27, 1874, WITH A CAPITAL OF \$5,000,000, IN 50,000 SHARES OF \$100 EACH.

ESTABLISHED FOR THE PURPOSE OF SMELTING ORES IN AN IMPROVED MANNER, and for the reduction and refining of rebellious ores; also, by a newly patented process, producing the precious metals without loss or the use of quicksilver. These improvements have been fairly tested, and proved successful.

Location of Works.

At Damon's Landing, six miles east of Oakland, in Alameda county.

The Company's Property

Consists of just four acres of land, bounded on the east by the C. P. R. R. track (with a switch of 600 feet, and telegraph at the Works), on the west by San Leandro Bay, where the Company's wharf can receive all water freights from foreign places.

Buildings.

A frame building, 60x100 feet, well built, divided into two parts, one for the smelting, and the other for the refining of ores.

A one-story brick building, 20x50, with an artesian well in it capable of throwing 40 gallons a minute, a 60-horse power engine and suitable boiler in place, with all necessary appurtenances.

Brickwork.

So far, about 600,000 bricks have been laid on the Works, including, with the above named brick building, a chimney 75 feet square at the base, and containing, Smelting, and Refining Furnaces.

For the Concentration of Ores.

As far as practicable, particularly sulphurets, they will be concentrated at the mines before shipment to the Company's works, thereby greatly reducing the cost of smelting and freight; thus enhancing the production of bullion at the works. Among the inventions belonging to the Company is a portable and expensive Concentrator of galvanized iron, capable of being worked by one horse power, and attended by a boy. By means of this Concentrator, in many cases ten tons of ore can be diminished to one.

It is difficult to estimate the enormous profits which it is likely this Company will realize when the works are complete and in full operation.

Numerous offers have been made to sell ore to the Company at any price, but they have been refused, as the Company can make their own price on such ore, taking their portable Concentrator to the mine and reducing the ore previous to the shipment to the Company's works. From one locality there is a mountain of rebellious ore, the offer has been made to transfer at the rate of 50 tons per day, if required, and to sell the ore, assaying at from one to three hundred dollars per ton, at the rate of 20 per cent. of assay value to the Company. The freight on the ore from this locality to the Company's works will not exceed \$20 per ton.

Capacity of the Works.

Ore can be reduced at the rate of 50 tons per diem until more furnaces are constructed. Taking \$50 as a basis, at only \$33.13 profit, for 30 days, (one month) would give the Company \$50,000.

As an evidence of the superiority of the Kohler process of reduction over all others, it may be stated that before the incorporation of this Company a quantity of mispelite ore, the most rebellious ore to be found in California, was taken and well refined in the presence of a well known metallurgist, and made to yield at the rate of \$62.20 per ton.

In many instances the result of working gold-bearing sulphurets exceeds the rate of the most carefully made assays.

Money Expended.

Up to the present time, about \$45,000 has been laid out, and only those interested can tell the struggle the inventor has passed victoriously through, amid the cold shoulder from nearly every one. The present state of the works has only been reached by the sacrifice of stock to a large amount; some shares disposed of at par, (originally), and others at lower figures, at necessity required. The principal holders of the stock donated about ten thousand shares to fully complete the works, some three thousand of which have been sold at the rate of \$10 per share, the remainder, when sold, will furnish ample funds to enable everything to be in full working order by September 1st.

Looking at these works in a mere hard business view, even as an ordinary smelting plant, and the investment would be a secure one. Costing in all, say some \$50,000, when well known smelting works in San Francisco have made a large fortune on the old plan, the various new Kohler inventions give a wide margin for profit.

The fact of reducing rebellious ores in our own state, without shipping the same to England, or having the alternative of the mine, is a strong point; and the Kohler Concentrator can be obtained by mine owners at about \$8,000 each, in place of paying from \$30,000 to \$50,000, as they have been heretofore.

A few thousand shares remain for working purposes, and can be obtained at the office, southwest corner of Pine and Sansome streets.

There is not the slightest possibility of any assessment being made on the stock, as the Company has been organized for the purpose of reducing rebellious ores.

(Signed) L. P. KAYES, Secretary.

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This incorporation is in its seventh year, and refers to over two thousand eight hundred deposits for its economical and successful management, thereby securing the full amount of interest earned. No charge for entrance fee or pass books. Bank open from 9 A. M. to 5 P. M. On Saturday evenings until 9 P. M. Money to loan on approved securities.

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